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LEADERS MEET WITH WORLD BANK VICE PRESIDENT

Gu Mu Meeting

OW082347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Ernest Stern, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party. They discussed the further strengthening of cooperation between the World Bank and China.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu said: "China is building its own country based on self-reliance. But China, as a member of the World Bank, hopes to further cooperative relations between the two sides. This is beneficial for both the world economy and China's four modernizations."

Stern said that to aid the developing countries' construction is the purpose of the World Bank. "We hope items of cooperation between the World Bank and China will be increased in the future," he said.

Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian also attended the meeting.

Stern and his party arrived in Beijing March 7.

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW092206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with Ernest Stern, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party.

Zhao Ziyang told the guests that an important issue confronting China's economic construction is how to improve economic results. This, he added, involves the principle and policy of economic construction, economic structure, management system, the proficiency of the managerial staff and so on.

"The on-going economic readjustment, the streamlining of government structure and the restructuring of economic system are all aimed at better economic results directly or indirectly," Zhao said. "We should learn to do management and planning," he said. "Only by accomplishing structural reforms can China really improve her management level and raise work efficiency."

He expressed the hope that China and the World Bank will exchange experience, learn from each other's strong points to offset weaknesses and expand cooperation.

Ernest Stern said his talks with the Chinese side are fruitful. The relations of cooperation between the World Bank and the Chinese side are satisfactory. "There is a foundation for developing good relations between our two sides," he added.

Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian was present at the meeting.

Ernest Stern and his party will leave Beijing tomorrow to tour Shanghai and other places.

CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY ON EL SALVADOR NOTED

OW101746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

["U.S. Military Involvement in El Salvador Criticized" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration's policy of a deeper involvement in war-torn El Salvador has triggered an increased criticism and opposition in and outside the U.S. Congress.

Last week, the House of Representatives voted 396-3 a resolution calling for "unconditional discussions among the major political factions in El Salvador in order to guarantee a safe and stable environment for free and open democratic elections" despite the administration's opposition to any negotiation between the military junta and guerrillas in that Central American nation.

Last Thursday, 104 House members -- nearly one-fourth of members of the House of Representatives -- wrote a letter to President Ronald Reagan urging him, among other things, to accept Mexican President Lopez Portillo's offer to help negotiate an end to the civil war in El Salvador. The Reagan administration, however, has so far given a "lukewarm response" to the Mexican peace proposal.

Fearing a Vietnam-type U.S. military involvement in El Salvador, U.S. Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd Monday introduced legislation in the Senate to require the President to obtain specific authorization from Congress before sending any U.S. combat forces to that country. He said last Saturday that he did not want to see American involvement "such as we saw in Vietnam."

Five House members also introduced legislation calling for a prohibition of all further U.S. military aid to El Salvador and a withdrawal of U.S. military advisers there. Senator Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, also said that he would try to block all U.S. military aid to that country.

Two Senate Democrats, Sens. Claiborne Pell (the senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) and Patrick Leahy (a member of the Senate Intelligence and Appropriations Committee), in a 23-page report on their recent trip to El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mexico, said Thursday of the increased U.S. military involvement in El Salvador that "there is no acceptable military solution to the conflict in El Salvador" and that "there is no satisfactory alternative to beginning unconditional negotiations" at once with guerrillas. "Fundamental economic and social problems which characterize most of the Central American region will not be solved by providing more and more weapons to the military," they stressed.

Meanwhile, about 800 delegates to the California Democratic Party convention yesterday urged the U.S. Government to stop its involvement in El Salvador, as "it jeopardizes American national interests in Central American and elsewhere." The Reagan administration's performance in regard to El Salvador "is in violation of the law," they said.

In order to "draw a line" in El Salvador to stop what Washington believes as a "domino process" in Central America, the Reagan administration has poured massive military aid to bolster the unpopular Salvadoran military junta. It also dispatched 50 military advisers there and is training more than one thousand Salvadoran officers and men in the United States. Flexing its muscle, the United States has also increased its naval presence in the Caribbean with more ships and more exercises and stepped up its intelligence-gathering activities by ships and planes and the search for aircraft-landing rights from several nations in the region. All these U.S. military moves have reportedly aroused an increasing concern in the United States.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON SOUTH-SOUTH TALKS SCORED

HK081200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 82 p 7

[Report: "PRAVDA Makes Wild Comments on South-South Conferences"]

[Text] Only 4 days after the conclusion of the South-South conference, Moscow could wait no longer before launching an attack. In an article published on 28 February, PRAVDA stopped at nothing in sowing dissension and in vilifying and blasting the conference, which was attended by over 40 developing countries and which was marked by the achievement of definite results.

The final document adopted at the South-South conference called for strengthening cooperation among developing countries and promoting global negotiations. In a summing-up speech, the chairman of the conference, G. Parthasarathi, said: "We can all draw satisfaction from the results." However, PRAVDA said nothing about the results of the conference, and did not make any assessment of it.

The writer of the article in PRAVDA was interested only in making a ballyhoo about the failure to develop North-South global negotiations since the Cancun conference due to obstructive efforts on the part of the United States. He vilified the discussion on global negotiations at the South-South conference as "nothing like dialogue, and more like a monologue." The writer also added that the South-South conference only discussed the problem of global negotiations among developing countries and did not discuss negotiations with the United States, known for its "stubborn resistance." This was really talking nonsense! The South-South conference was actually a meeting of developing countries. The representatives of Northern countries, including the United States, were not invited to participate. However, the South-South conference not only discussed the problem of promoting global negotiations, but discussed chiefly the problem of strengthening South-South cooperation. Just as the final document of the conference pointed out, "South-South cooperation has a strategic value in strengthening negotiating power with industrialized countries." Such discussion, in the eyes of PRAVDA, means nothing.

But PRAVDA should know that developing countries have waged a persistent long-term struggle to establish a new international economic order. This very struggle has encouraged more and more developing countries, since the beginning of the 1970's, to engage in dialogue with the Third World instead of following a principle of resistance. This has brought about the conclusion of important treaties such as the two "Lome agreements." Three years ago, the United Nations also reflected this trend by adopting a resolution suggesting global negotiations on North-South economic relations. The Cancun conference was also a result of repeated discussions and stimulation by developing countries and by many developed countries that called for North-South dialogue. This shows that any attempt to obstruct or undermine South-South cooperation and global negotiations cannot succeed.

Though referring to the above-mentioned specific facts, and the 1979 UN resolution in particular, the comment in PRAVDA was only driving home the point that thanks to "the support of" its "big socialist family," the United Nations achieved this result. But the writer of the comment did not dare to spell out the reasons why the Soviet Union had thereafter all along assumed a negative attitude toward North-South dialogue and even refused to participate in the Cancun conference. The press in many developing countries has pointed out that this self-styled "natural ally" is taking a stand opposing the efforts of the developing countries to bring about global negotiations.

SOVIET UNION SAID POSING 'GRAVE THREAT' TO ASEAN

OW072004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 7 Mar 82

["Commentary: 'Soviet Union Intensifies Espionage in Southeast Asia' -- by Xie Wenqing and Zhang Junli" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The recent intensified Soviet KGB activities in Southeast Asia since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet presence in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay have pointed to added Soviet threats to Southeast Asia.

Following the expulsion of Soviet secret agents from Malaysia last autumn, new Soviet spies have been ferreted out in two other ASEAN-member countries, Indonesia and Singapore. These cases of Soviet espionage showed that their main job was to collect information about the sealanes in Southeast Asia.

An Indonesian high-ranking official disclosed that Soviet KGB agents in Indonesia had collected maps and information about Indonesia's Natuna Islands and Tandjungpriok port and the data about the temperature and the salt content of the water in the Makassar Strait. The Philippine Foreign Ministry in a document disclosed last August that Soviet "freighters" even surveyed the depth of the Philippine waters.

Why has the Soviet Union shown such a great interest in the waterways in Southeast Asia? It is generally known to all that the five ASEAN countries are located on the strategically important sealanes linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The waters in Southeast Asia spread over the Straits of Malacca, Selat Sunda, Makassar, Selat Lombok, Molucca and Selat Sumba. [sentence as received] The Soviet hegemonists are striving for control over these strategic sealanes because the shallow water in the Malacca Strait can hardly cover the Soviet submarines operating there. Taking advantage of its support to Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Moscow has extended its tentacles to the waters of Southeast Asia and turned Cam Ranh Bay and Danang of Vietnam into its military bases.

It was reported that during his visit to Hanoi last month, Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces N.V. Ogarkov sought extra facilities for Soviet navy and air forces in Danang and Cam Ranh and an extra airbase. Hundreds of Soviet military experts and technicians arrived in Con Dao recently to set up the third Soviet naval base in Vietnam. The Soviet Pacific Fleet with its 319 warships has become the biggest fleet in the world. The Soviet Union is posing a grave military threat to the ASEAN countries. During Ogarkov's "good will visit" to the three Indochinese countries, Vietnam intensified its invasion of Kampuchea and designed to extend the war to the Thai-Kampuchean border area. Soviet TU-95 "Bear" heavy reconnaissance bombers based in Cam Ranh have made frequent flights over the territories of ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, Moscow has deployed a flotilla of its Pacific Fleet in the South China Sea. Every month about six Soviet warships pass through the Strait of Malacca and its E-class nuclear submarines equipped with cruise missiles ply constantly in the South China Sea. The Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" entered into the Gulf of Siam, only 90 nautical miles from the Thai mainland.

Some officials and many people with insight in ASEAN countries are seeing through the Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to expand into Southeast Asia through warships and spies. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew pointed out last January that Soviet naval reinforcements in Southeast Asia are "totally a new condition." The Soviet design in the region, just as in other strategic places in the world, is first of all to make friends, then to become big brother and eventually to become the master. He warned that the Malacca Straits, the gateway to the Indian Ocean, and other strategic bottlenecks must never fall into Soviet hands. Indonesian Navy Admiral Sudomo, commander in charge of operations for restoring security and order, said last year that the Soviet Union and its expansionist agent Vietnam constitute the biggest threat to security.

The Soviet Armed Forces' southward advance and its espionage activities in Southeast Asia have enabled the public to know better [that] the Soviet Union is a major threat.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE

HK051346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Kim Tae-chung Must Be Freed At Once"]

[Text] Due to pressure from the people of the southern and northern parts of Korea and fair-minded public opinion of the world, the South Korean authorities were compelled to announce that the life imprisonment sentence of Kim Tae-chung, a well-known democratic figure, will be commuted to 20 years. This is another failure of the South Korean authorities' long-term and sordid political persecution of Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Tae-chung is a political activist of the New Democratic Party, the biggest opposition party in South Korea. He has taken a clear-cut stand to advocate democratic politics and to oppose the national split and autocratic rule, agreed to the correct guiding principle put forth by the republic in the North on promoting the unity of the nation and stand for exchanges between the South and the North and a confederated system. All these standpoints of Kim Tae-chung reflect the common desire of people of all walks of life in South Korea for the reunification of Korea. He has enjoyed the widespread support of the South Korean people and extensive support and praise of the fair-minded opinion of the world.

In the southern part of Korea, which is under the fascist rule, Kim Tae-chung's patriotic political activities were not tolerated by Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan and company. Pak Chong-hui created the "incident of kidnapping Kim Tae-chung," which caused a sensation. Chon Tu-hwan trumped-up the charges of the so-called "plotting civil strife." Kim Tae-chung was thus arrested and imprisoned and sentenced to death. Later, the death penalty was "commuted" to life imprisonment. However, all these persecution plots repeatedly fell through because of the increasingly strong opposition and condemnation by the Korean people and the justice-holding public opinion of the world. Now the Chon Tu-hwan clique's announcement that the imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung will be commuted is actually an attempt to deceive the public opinion of the world and continue to hamper the efforts of the political representatives of South Korea such as Kim Tae-chung and others to talk with the compatriots from the North and countrymen residing abroad, who worry about the destiny of the fatherland, and discuss the matter of peaceful reunification so that the "100-man joint conference" will be obstructed and the peaceful reunification of Korea impeded once again.

The Korean people want democracy, freedom and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This is a historical trend that cannot be blocked. The South Korean authorities should immediately release Kim Tae-chung, who is illegally imprisoned, without setting any conditions. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to act willfully and persist in opposing democracy and impeding the reunification of the South and the North, this can only speed up its ultimate doom.

RENMIN RIBAO: DPRK STRENGTHENS ASEAN RELATIONS

HK070357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Xin Li [6580 0500]: "Korea Is Strengthening Friendly Cooperation With ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, recently visited Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. This is the first trip to the ASEAN countries by a Korean premier and it shows that in the current international situation, the Korean Government attaches importance to developing friendly cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries.

One of the important aspects of the new development of friendly cooperative relations between the ASEAN countries and Korea is that both parties are striving to strengthen peace and stability in East Asia.

Since Southeast and northeast Asia are both strategically important, their peace and stability are closely linked. Hence, the strengthening of cooperative relations between Korea and the ASEAN countries plays a significant role in consolidating and promoting a peaceful environment in these regions. Over the past few years, Korea has reiterated its support for the ASEAN countries in building Southeast Asia into a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality. During his visit to Thailand, Yi Chong-ok said that Korea, like the ASEAN countries, opposed interference and bullying by the superpowers against small and weak nations. He also expressed his support for the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean question.

On the other hand, Korea also won the sympathy and support of the ASEAN countries for the struggle waged by the Korean Government and people for the independence and peaceful reunification of their country. Furthermore, Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia are all members of the Nonaligned Movement. In exchanging views, Premier Yi Chong-ok, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Indonesian President Suharto all held that the Nonaligned Movement "must be free from the influence of the big powers and from the constraints of the interests of any ideologies." They stressed that the nonaligned countries should "continue to steadfastly adhere to the goal and founding principles of the movement." After discussions, Thai and Korean Government officials also held that the cohesion of the nonaligned countries should be strengthened so as to prevent armed conflicts among all countries in the world.

Another aspect of the growing development of the friendly relations between Korea and the ASEAN countries is the strengthening of their economic cooperation. The foundation for trade between Korea and the ASEAN countries is good, since the ASEAN countries are rich in natural resources, while Korea can provide them with materials they need. In 1979, Korea and Malaysia signed a trade agreement. In 1980, the total volume of exports from Malaysia to Korea increased from 1979's 9.52 million Malay dollars (\$1 is equivalent to 2.3 Malay dollars) to 1980's 43 million Malay dollars. The total of Korean exports to Malaysia rose to 50 million Malay dollars last year. To promote cooperation between the two countries in small hydroelectricity schemes, construction, coal mining and agriculture, Malaysia and Korea established a joint venture firm in 1980. Apart from these, in recent years, Malaysia has imported various commodities from Korea, including machinery and industrial chemicals; their average annual import value per year amounted to some \$21 million. It is reported that Korea will send a technical group and a trade delegation to Indonesia this year to discuss matters relating to technological and trade cooperation. Meanwhile, Thailand and Korea recently signed a postal and telecommunications agreement. Judging by the development of the international situation, people are expecting a further step forward in future relations between Korea and the ASEAN countries.

MINUTES OF CIVIL AVIATION TALKS WITH JAPAN SIGNED

OW271745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, February 27 (XINHUA) -- The number of aero-flights between China and Japan is expected to increase drastically as of April 1, with total seats per week amounting to 2,400, an increase of 50 percent over the current number. This was disclosed in the minutes of talks signed here today by representatives of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China and the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Transport Ministry of Japan.

The number of Chinese and Japanese visitors flying between China and Japan is rising rapidly as a result of ever closer relations between the two countries in various fields. To meet this new situation, the Chinese and Japanese civil aviation authorities negotiated an arrangement in Tokyo recently.

3 MAR 'PIRATICAL ACTS' OF SRV CONDEMNED

OW100951 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Ya Ming commentary: "Another Step of the Vietnamese Rulers in Deliberately Making the Sino-Vietnamese Situation Even More Strained"]

[Text] On 3 March the Vietnamese authorities sent their gunboats to fiercely fire at Chinese fishing boats operating on the high seas in the South China Sea, causing serious bloodshed. This was another step by the Vietnamese authorities designed to further aggravate Sino-Vietnamese tension. On 8 March the Chinese Foreign Ministry strongly protested to the Vietnamese authorities about this incident.

After the incident, in order to cover up their piratical acts, the Vietnamese authorities resorted to the trick of "thief crying stop thief" by slanderously charging that Chinese armed vessels had intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters and carried out reconnaissance and provocations, thus putting the blame on China. In fact, on 3 March, while 11 fishing boats of China's South China Sea Fishing Company were operating on the high seas in the South China Sea, at a point located 107 degrees and 50 minutes east longitude and 17 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude, they were suddenly attacked by two gunboats of the Vietnamese Armed Forces. One fishing boat was hit, burst into flames and exploded. Eighteen people on the boat were missing. Another boat was hit by 14 shells, and the skipper and 5 others were wounded. In addition, still another fishing boat was hit and set afire. The boat and the people on board were seized by the Vietnamese Armed Forces.

Confronted by the aforementioned glaring facts, the Vietnamese authorities certainly cannot resort to denials with their fraudulent arguments. The fact that the Vietnamese authorities trampled underfoot international law and attacked Chinese fishing boats was definitely not an accidental and isolated affair. In the recent past, despite repeated protests by the Chinese side, they have continued armed provocations against and intrusions into China's border areas. In addition, they also have on many occasions dispatched vessels to encroach on China's territorial waters for harassment and sabotage. Now the Vietnamese Armed Forces have arrogantly opened fire on Chinese fishing boats, causing bloodshed.

The aforementioned facts prove once again that the Vietnamese authorities' proposals for cessation of hostile armed actions at the Sino-Vietnamese border areas, for an early resumption of the third round of Sino-Vietnamese talks, for the signing of a nonaggression agreement between China and Vietnam and so on are all aimed at deceiving public opinion. In fact, they are deliberately and systematically further aggravating Sino-Vietnamese tension. Of late, they have also intensified their military attacks on the Democratic Kampuchean army and people while incessantly shelling and intruding into Thai territory. According to reports, there is a possibility the Vietnamese Armed Forces may carry out an armed attack on Thailand, as they did in June 1980. In view of this situation, one should pay still more attention to the intensified Vietnamese provocations against China.

The Vietnamese authorities' brazen intrusions into another country's territory and sovereignty and their open attack on Chinese fishing boats on the high seas are linked to the Soviet superpower's aid and abetment. The recent visits to Hanoi by Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the strengthening of military and economic aid to Vietnam have further increased the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive mettle.

Over the past few years, the many facts about the Vietnamese authorities' opposition to China, their aggression against Kampuchea and their threat to Thailand have proved that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, two big and small hegemonists, have colluded with one another to carry out acts of aggression and expansion. This is the root cause of the instability in Southeast Asia. No matter what sweet words they may use, the Vietnamese authorities cannot cover up their crimes of invading and expanding in foreign countries.

THAI PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA CITED

OW101748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told news reporters Tuesday that Thailand still adheres to the implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea.

Prem reiterated Thailand's call for Vietnamese troops' withdrawal from Kampuchea so that residents there can elect their own leaders and organize their own government through free elections under the U.N. supervision.

The Thai prime minister said the problems now facing Southeast Asia are the result of the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.

Noting that the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations may not be in complete agreement concerning Kampuchea, Prem said Thailand's policy has not changed.

GU MU MEETS HONG KONG FINANCIAL SECRETARY

OW101305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with J.M. Bremridge, Hong Kong financial secretary, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They exchanged views on the further strengthening of economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and the People's Republic.

Present at the meeting were Acting President of the Bank of China Chang Yanqing and British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock.

Bremridge and his party arrived in Beijing March 6.

PCF DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, RETURNS TO PARIS

OW110800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Maxime Gremetz, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party (PCF), expressed his satisfaction with the visit of his delegation to China upon his return to Paris today.

Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PCF, told reporters at the airport here that during his stay in China, the two parties exchanged views extensively and thoroughly on international issues and the restoration of the relations between the two parties. He described his talks with Chinese party leaders as "friendly and frank."

He pointed out: "We all agreed that the different positions, or the divergences existing in some questions, should not become an obstacle to the restoration of the relations between our two parties, relations based on mutual respect, independence and equality."

Maxime Gremetz also said that this visit "enabled us to understand better the extent of the effort made by one billion people in overcoming many difficulties to advance socialism."

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON VISIT OF PCF DELEGATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 9 March carries a report on the meeting between Li Xiannian and the Communist Party of France [PCF] delegation headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the PCF Central Committee. Comparison with the Beijing XINHUA English version published in the 9 March DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the headline "Further Report on Visit of PCF Delegation," yields the following variations:

Paragraph three, line one, the RENMIN RIBAO version reads: "...the delegation has had friendly and frank talks with leading members...."

Paragraph four, from line one, the RENMIN RIBAO version reads: "...after today's meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Among those attending...."

OFFICIAL CITED ON 'COLD WAR' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW101734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Costa Rican President-Elect Luis Alberto Monge said here yesterday that "Central America is a victim of the negative and sterilizing phenomenon of the cold war in which the superpowers are scrambling for increasing their areas of control, and we can only become the victims."

The president-elect arrived in the capital Monday for a 24-hour unofficial visit. He has met with Mexican President Lopez Portillo and the presidential candidate of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party, (Miguel de la Madrid).

At a press conference, the Costa Rican president-elect said that peace-loving countries, the developing states in particular, should strengthen their unity to face up to the pressure exerted by big powers. He told reporters his country will stand together with Mexico as firm as ever in upholding their positions of non-interference, self-determination and mutual assistance among countries.

He expressed support for Mexico's peace proposal for Central America. He said Costa Rica, though some of its views differ with those contained in the peace plan, still holds that armed conflicts can only cause more bloodshed instead of any settlement.

On [the] El Salvador issue, he said only negotiation, not military split, can bring a political settlement.

Costa Rica hopes to maintain its friendly ties with Nicaragua regardless of the ideological differences between the two countries, he said.

GUYANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW231102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA) -- Ashik Artaf Mohamed, ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to China, gave a reception here at noon today to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guyana.

Among those present at the reception were Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Zhixiang, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and leading members of other departments and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

CHEN MUHUA DISCUSSES FORMULATION OF NEW MINISTRY

HK110124 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Reporter Ma Li interviews Chen Muhua on 10 March]

[Text] China's economic relations and trade with foreign countries will expand further following the present streamlining of government organisations, says Chen Muhua, newly-appointed minister of foreign trade and economic relations.

Under a resolution passed Monday by the National People's Congress, the new ministry merges two commissions -- the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, and the State Foreign Investment Commission -- and two ministries, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. Chen was formerly head of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

The continuity of the nation's trade policy will not be interrupted during this restructuring period, Chen said, particularly in three areas:

- Policies for economic relations and trade with foreign countries will remain unchanged.
- Agreements signed or approved by the two commissions and two ministries will still be valid.
- Work that is already in progress will continue.

"A circular will be issued informing those engaged in negotiations with foreign countries that they are entitled to carry on with their work and agreements reached will be honoured by the Chinese Government," Chen said.

The new ministry will concentrate on four major areas: import and export trade, aid to foreign countries, acceptance of foreign aid, and utilisation of foreign capital.

Related matters such as foreign investment and joint ventures will also fall under the new ministry, Chen said.

The merging of the two commissions and two ministries under the State Council into a new ministry is aimed toward nurturing a younger working staff, less bureaucratic administration and higher efficiency, Chen said. "In the past, the four units had a total of 33 ministers and vice ministers including some advisors. Now the number has been cut to 10, with one minister, four vice ministers, three ministry representatives and two advisors (in the rank of vice minister)," she said.

The new ministry has four vice ministers -- the maximum number allowed under the resolution -- because it covers extensive areas in its relations with foreign countries, such as visits abroad, and receiving foreign visitors, Chen explained. The total number of departments and bureaus will be cut from 42 to 18. The four units also had a total staff of 1,572, which has now been reduced to 1,045, a 30 percent cut.

The streamlining of personnel will begin at the ministerial level and progress to the department and bureau levels and then to the section level, Chen said.

Economic and trade representative offices abroad will also be streamlined she said, but their efficiency will be upgraded.

China should not only learn how to do business well domestically, but also learn how to make good use of foreign capital, Chen said.

The nation is rich in natural resources, and must know how to use them. Learning advanced management methods from industrialised nations will be helpful, he said. In addition, a close watch must be kept on international development trends and China's own capacity to develop, the new minister said.

PRC REFORMS 'WILL NOT HARM FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN'

HK110813 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0718 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Report by correspondent Zhou Jisheng [0719 4949 0524]: "An Authoritative Person of China's Departments Concerned Says Reforms of China's Bureaucracy Will Not Harm Foreign Businessmen"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- An authoritative person of China's departments concerned told this correspondent today: Foreign businessmen will not be harmed by the reform of China's bureaucracy.

The reform of China's bureaucracy is now proceeding smoothly, and the first trial batch of 12 State Council ministries have been amalgamated into 6; domestic and foreign reaction is very favorable. However, certain foreign businessmen have expressed this worry: Will the reform of China's bureaucracy harm the interests of foreign businessmen? This correspondent visited an authoritative person of the departments concerned to answer this question.

This person clearly pointed out, far from harming the interests of foreign businessmen, the successful reform of China's bureaucracy will in fact help to perfect the government work system, overcome the bureaucratism over which foreign businessmen have many misgivings, improve work efficiency, and stimulate external economic dealings.

According to information, foreign businessmen are worried that after certain organs have been reformed, their liaison channels with the Chinese side will be blocked and business interrupted, which would cause a waste of all their previous efforts. On this point, the authoritative person pointed out, this worry is quite unnecessary. The Chinese Government has fully considered this point in carrying out the reform of the bureaucracy, and all the projects involving contacts and talks with external departments will go on. The departments abolished will make the proper transfers to their successors after the handling of projects in which they are engaged in contacts and talks has been completed, and departments that are being amalgamated with others will continue to preside over the contacts and talks; thus business negotiations will not be affected. As regards matters involving external dealings that the departments concerned are handing over to their successors, especially in certain departments that have many external dealings, such as the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, the organs in China of the countries concerned will be informed of the relevant matters, so as to ensure normal foreign trade and economic dealings.

Foreign businessmen are also worried whether agreements and contracts signed with the Chinese side will remain valid. The authoritative person said: We attach importance to honoring contracts. All agreements and contracts will remain valid after the bureaucracy is reformed. The reform of the bureaucracy by the Chinese side is an internal measure aimed at coordinating our work. It will not affect the work of carrying out contracts with foreign countries. Although there have been changes in certain organs that approve the contracts, the contracts approved by them remain valid.

Some foreign businessmen worry that after the reform of the bureaucracy, the number of departments will be smaller, and the number of windows for external economic dealings will also be lower; will this affect the trade opportunities for foreign businessmen in China? The authoritative person said, this worry is even more unnecessary. Since there is no change in our policy of developing external economic dealings, there is no change in our guiding ideology of expanding foreign trade, importing advanced technology and making use of foreign investment to enliven our economy and speed up the modernization drive.

In carrying out reform of the bureaucracy, we are augmenting and strengthening the management entity of the foreign trade and economic relations departments and giving them more decisionmaking powers, enabling specialized companies throughout the country to carry out external economic dealings in a still more flexible way and freeing them from certain previous administrative controls. Hence this reform of the bureaucracy is bound to expand the field of external economic dealings and provide more business opportunities. I believe foreign businessmen will welcome this.

ECONOMIST TENG MAOTONG DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

HK110142 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Mar 82 p 4

[By Teng Maotong, chairman and professor of the Economics Department at Anhui University]

[Text] The guideline of Chinese economic foreign policy, as I understand it, is mainly self-reliance complemented with foreign aid. But self-reliance is by no means a synonym of autarky.

We are trying our best to balance our balance of payments. At the same time we welcome capital imports from foreign countries and international financial institutions. Top priority in our country is given to our ability to service debt.

Our purpose in importing capital is to stimulate indigenous management and entrepreneurship through example, to induce an expansion of production in other sectors of the economy and to introduce new technology that may find uses elsewhere in the economy and lead to lower costs and better products.

We also implement national food strategies to expand our own agricultural production thereby raising our standard of living, and we have made obvious progress in this respect.

In 1980 our export amounted to 18 billion dollars; import, 20.3 billion dollars; total trade being 38.3 billion dollars. Compared with 1976, the total trade increase is 1.8 times, the year-average increase being 30 percent.

Export Goods

This surpassed the rate of increase of Chinese GNP. In real terms the yearly increase of total trade volume was 14.3 percent, while the GNP yearly increasing rate was only 9.9 percent from 1976 to 1980.

In 1980 Chinese foreign trade with the First World accounts for 14.2 percent, 49.9 percent with the Second World, 22.1 percent with the Third World and 13.8 percent with Hong Kong and Macao.

According to the UN classification, the pattern of export commodities in the same year consisted of primary products, 54.1 percent; manufacturing goods, 45.9 percent; heavy and chemical industrial goods, 11.8 percent; and textiles, 34.1 percent.

From 1950-1980 our import of technology and complete equipment was about 10.35 billion dollars. Imported materials accounted for 40 percent of our export value in recent years, but import prices rose more than our export prices. As a result we have lost the competitive edge in the world market.

Our export value in 1980, for instance, accounts for 9.2 percent of GNP, but only 0.91 percent of the world trade total. And our mechanical engineering and electrical engineering products account for only 2.7 percent of our total export.

Although increases in oil production have been levelling off and the cancellation or postponement of various capital projects which were to have imported Western equipment complete might adversely affect exports in the future, the shift in economic emphasis and the cautious economic policy to bring about more balance between economic sectors should help to provide a steady basis for further growth in our market and our export.

Economic performance is a better proxy than simple percentage growth.

The share of national income going to investment probably would drop to 30 percent. In other words, 70 percent would be allocated to consumption, giving preference to the development of agriculture and light industry in order to rectify imbalance in the development of the economy.

From sampling studies 9 percent of the 70 percent consumption share would be saved. So all told there would be only 36.3 percent of the national income which could be mobilised for investment.

In the light of our need for new technology in developing domestic production, energy shortfalls, transport bottlenecks, scarcity of building and other materials, there will probably be a trade deficit and inflow of foreign capital for some years to come.

Trade Deficit

In the course of economic readjustment and restructuring, our foreign trade policy will be export oriented. Foreign trade is one of the main pillars to beef up our economy. Readjustment of the economy and development of foreign trade are complementary.

We are going to do everything possible to gain the competitive edge in the world market.

Import of technology, natural resources, capital goods and development of export trade on the basis of equality are all indispensable to speed up our four modernisations.

We are now just undergoing widespread structural changes in the field of foreign trade. There will be across-the-board cuts in government employment, including foreign trade organisations.

Focus will be concentrated on development of self-management and entrepreneurship. Enterprises may form joint enterprise, or association on specialized lines of production and export business, so that the producers are familiar with world market demand.

Before closing I would like to emphasize once more that China now is an open economy and will be so.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY VIEWS CADRE RETIREMENT

HK110658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Ideological commentary by Luo Wen [5012 3080]: "An Initial Discussion of 'Through to the End'"]

[Text] "I shall struggle all my life for the communist cause." This is the solemn vow taken by every party member upon joining the party. "Carry out revolution through to the end" is the famous call made just before the birth of the new China. In order to carry out this vow and answer this call many people have sacrificed their valuable lives and many others have devoted their lives to the cause. The motto of such comrades is "The revolution continues as long as we are alive."

To struggle throughout one's life and carry out revolution through to the end are not easy things to do. During the war years many army men sacrificed their lives on battlefields and during the period of white terror a large number of underground workers died as martyrs on execution grounds. All of these people carried out revolution through to the end because, rather than deserting the army, leaving the revolutionary forces or betraying their own revolutionary ideals, they chose to die at their posts.

With the victory of the revolution our party became the party in power and many comrades became leading cadres. Now that several decades have passed, those youths who were in the prime of their lives have become gray-haired old men. In such circumstances what is meant by carrying out revolution through to the end? Does it mean that one must remain "at his post" forever? Is it still revolutionary "not to remain at one's post?" These are questions that need to be clearly answered.

It should be said that when we talk of "carrying out revolution through to the end" we do not mean that an official post should be held all one's life. Conversely, to hold a post for one's whole life should not necessarily be seen as "carrying out revolution through to the end."

We can see that because of changes in the situation as well as the negative influence of many years of political chaos, a small number of leading comrades who once felt such intense loyalty to the nation and people have become very dispirited, thinking only of their own positions and only make an effort to do something when it involves helping their own sons or grandsons. In what way do they help their sons and grandsons? It is usually a question of position, housing and the current fad of "going abroad." It is said quite frankly that, when it comes to such things, everything is so much easier to arrange if one's father is a man of position and authority. Because of this, it is unavoidable that there should be a few comrades who are unwilling to give up their posts. Should this be called "carrying out revolution through to the end?" At the very least, we should probably say this represents a decline in revolutionary will.

Such cadres are obviously in the minority. The majority of cadres certainly are engaged in carrying out revolution through to the end. However, there are also some comrades in this latter group who mistakenly believe that to be revolutionary one must have work, and to have work one must hold a post. Because of this, people begin to unwittingly associate "retirement" with "not carrying out revolution through to the end." In fact, however, while old cadres may retire from their posts and give up their administrative and leadership responsibilities, this does not mean that they have also retired from organizational, political and ideological work. Conversely, anyone holding an administrative post who forgets to "carry out revolution through to the end" has in reality, already retired from ideological and political work. There are many old comrades who after retirement continue to work enthusiastically for the cause of socialist construction, to participate in social activities, to carry out social investigation and to keep busy by writing. All of these are revolutionary work. Though they no longer have a position or post, they still belong to the revolutionary ranks, working as before for the revolution. It is clear that carrying revolution through to the end is not the same as holding office through to the end.

The ancients had a saying which went, "old age and gray hair strike us all, even the rich cannot escape." This expresses the fact that no one can ever alter the laws of nature. During youth one is energetic, imaginative and full of vigor, and it is only natural that when one works it should be with furious energy and efficiency. As one grows older, however, one slowly begins to realize that ability often falls short of ambition. Upon reaching old age, one's energy and enthusiasm wane even further. If we insist on allowing these comrades to continue on the first line, making them bear the heavy burden of leadership work, the level of work efficiency will greatly decline. As far as the individual is concerned, this could damage the state of his health. Why cause such suffering?

Furthermore, if holding office through to the end becomes accepted practice -- in other words the so-called system of lifelong tenure for cadres -- it is difficult to avoid the personality cult and factionalism that will surely follow. This is because in a country with a long history of feudalism such as ours, when power becomes concentrated in the hands of a single individual for a long period of time, the relationship between this person and his long-standing subordinates and colleagues will invariably become one of personal dependency, despite the fact that he himself may have a relatively heightened consciousness and would prefer not to practice favoritism and arbitrary rule. The fact that people can often associate their own will with that of an individual, taking the likes and dislikes of that individual as the basis for all their decisions, in the course of history, has proven to be the source of factionalism and superstition. It has always been a case of thinking that an individual's will cannot be changed. Such a problem would be much less serious if there existed a clear system for term of office and retirement.

The tendency to hold an official post through to the end results in the problem of aging within the cadre ranks. However, the problem of aging cadres is not limited in its effect to the points mentioned above. It damages the party and country as well as the individual and his sons and grandsons. Therefore, any comrade who truly wishes to carry out revolution through to the end should oppose the practice of holding office through to the end and welcome the supersession of the old by the new. In the case of veteran revolutionaries who, as well as being energetic and capable in carrying out their work, enjoy a high reputation, are very experienced, far-sighted and skilled at taking the whole situation into account, it is entirely in keeping with the interests of the party and people that they should be kept at their important leadership posts by the party and people.

"The affairs of man are always in flux and the passage of time is always constant." This famous ancient phrase might be interpreted as being pessimistic and dispirited in tone; in actual act, however, it is an objective law of both the natural world and human society that the old should be superseded by the new. This is a good thing and there is certainly nothing sad about it. There is, for example, nothing spectacular about the clear spring water which is the source of the Chang Jiang. The majesty and splendor of the river derives from the fact that it flows on incessantly, its waters surging forward, for hundreds of miles. This is the case with all mountains and rivers and it also holds true for our cause as well. As far as the communist cause is concerned, no Communist Party member, leader or hero can ever hope to do more than make a small contribution or fulfill some small responsibility. As long as ideology remains firm there will always be people who are ready to take over. There is no need to fear that once these people are gone, the earth will stop revolving. It is absolutely essential that each new generation be welcomed and assisted in an enthusiastic and confident manner. The fact that talented people appear in each generation will allow our cause to flourish and develop.

At this great historical turning point, veteran cadres who have been revolutionaries for decades have shown great foresight and depth in their thinking. By carrying out the reform of the cadre system through practical actions, they are making a great contribution in their old age to the party and the nation and are carrying out their lifelong desire of working until the last to carry out revolution through to the end!

KANG KEQING ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION

OW111101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1401 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporters Zhang Huixian [1728 1979 6343] and Li Chengye [2621 2052 6851] responsible comrade of the All-China Women's Federation Kang Keqing and other responsible comrades today celebrated "8 March" International Working Women's Day in Zhongnanhai, together with more than 8,000 women in the capital.

Kang Keqing and other responsible comrades of the All-China Women's Federation mingled with the sisters, cordially chatted with them and exchanged greetings. When arriving at Yinian Hall, Big Sister Kang said to the others: This was the place where the central leading Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping held important meetings. It was in here that the party Central Committee made important policy decisions of historical significance and met people from all walks of life and foreign friends. Coming out of Chairman Mao's old residence, Big Sister Kang saw a 72-year-old woman from Sichuan having difficulty walking, and quickly stepped forward to help her down the steps and extended cordial greetings to her.

Present at today's celebration with the sisters were Luo Qiong, Huang Ganying and Lin Liyun, vice chairmen of the All-China Women's Federation; Wang Yun [3769 0061], Zhang Jiexun [1728 3381 3800] and Liang Keping [2733 2688 1627], members of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; and Xu Guang [1776 0342], chairman of the Beijing Municipal Women's Association.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN 'TWO CIVILIZATIONS' PRAISED

HK101424 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Give Play to the Role of Women in Building the 'Two Civilizations'"]

[Text] This year's Women's Day has come at the time when the people throughout the country are vigorously and solidly carrying out the first decorum and courtesy month activity. We would like to extend our warm congratulations to the broad masses of sisters who are fighting on various fronts for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and to female compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as in other countries.

Chinese women, characterized by diligence, valiantness and kindness, are a powerful major force in our socialist construction. We can find them fighting courageously on all fronts and at all posts, making contributions to serving the people. They are taking a correct attitude toward marriage, striving to be models of respecting the old and cherishing the young, and fostering lofty sentiments in establishing new habits of decorum and courtesy. All female model workers, young female shock workers, "8 March" standard bearers and female advanced workers are the pride of Chinese women and examples to the Chinese people. In socialist China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the wisdom of the broad masses of women has been, and will continue to be, brought into full play.

It is a great and glorious task for the people throughout our country, including the broad masses of women, to build our country into a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization. There is ample scope for all women who are fighting for the prosperity of our country to exercise their abilities. At present, we are carrying out a series of important tasks, such as streamlining the administrative organization, struggling against criminal activities in the economic field, consolidating public order and rectifying the party's work style so that the general mood of society can also be changed for the better. These tasks will certainly promote the building of the "two civilizations." It is expected that Chinese women, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, will work hard in production and work and fight resolutely against all unhealthy trends and evil practices so that they can give better play to their initiative and creativity in the building of the "two civilizations," and make new contributions in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the CCP Central Committee.

Engels, quoting Fourier, once said: "The extent to which women are emancipated is a natural criterion by which to judge the emancipation of mankind." In our country, the scientific and cultural level of women is still very low, especially the large number of women who are fighting on the forefront of industrial and agricultural production. They urgently need to master advanced technologies in production and liberate themselves from heavy manual labor. Thus, relevant departments must create conditions for them to study and apply scientific knowledge. Women of all nationalities must go all out, study hard and give play to their strong points of being clever and deft in opening up more avenues for production and developing a diversified economy and household sideline production, so that the range and quality of production can be developed and more material wealth created for the people. On many fronts, such as the light and textile industrial front, finance and trade front, medical and health front, educational front and infant work front, female comrades play a very large part. They are doing their duties very well and endeavoring to act in accordance with the demands of the "five stresses and four beauties." This will surely play an important role in improving the general mood of society.

Chinese women always attach great importance to the education of their children. In Chinese history, there are many well-known stories in this respect. These include Su Xiake's mother teaching him to "cherish high ideals and make his home wherever he is," Tao Kan's mother refusing to accept his "official objects," Tian Jizi's mother "reproaching her son for taking bribes," and so forth. Today, it is more necessary for parents to set good examples for their children, make great efforts to educate them and help them gradually cultivate good habits and acquire good ideas through normal practices.

In the case of an only child, we must educate him or her to respect teachers, unite with classmates, love the collectives, and be polite and civilized. The "five good family" activity, which is being carried out in cities and in the countryside, has played a good role in promoting family harmony and mutual help, mutual support and love among the neighborhood people. It is necessary to further mobilize the masses to carry out this activity more extensively and more deeply. It is especially necessary to educate female youths to take a correct attitude toward love, marriage and the family, and foster socialist sentiments and morality. Those who have married must conscientiously engage in family planning, be industrious and thrifty in managing a household, support their parents, be kind to neighbors and thus establish new family habits.

Leading comrades at various levels must pay serious attention to women's work, and study it and offer their help regularly. We must criticize and struggle against all practices of persecuting women or violating the freedom of marriage. As to those who abduct or seriously injure women, legal actions should be taken against them so that the rights of women and children can be guaranteed.

"Just as a few peach blossoms peeping out from among bamboos herald spring, so swimming ducks are the first to feel the warmth of water in spring." We hope that our sisters, being bathed in the bright rays of spring, will work hard, aim high and, together with male comrades, give full play to their role in our socialist construction.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK101001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Zhao Lukuan [6392 1462 1401]. "On China's Employment Problem Under Conditions of Relative Oversupply of Labor"]

[Text] There is a relative oversupply of labor in China at present. In other words, there is an obvious oversupply of labor in terms of our existing material and financial resources. What countermeasures should we adopt in face of this reality? This is the problem this article must explore.

Lenin said: "One of the basic tasks is to raise the level of labor productivity, for without this the full transition to communism is impossible." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 748). Based on this thesis, some comrades hold that the advantages of raising the level of labor productivity at the cost of increasing the unemployment figure outweighs the disadvantages. Some, however, hold that as the present employment figure has a bearing on the political situation of stability and unity in our country, it is entirely necessary to increase employment at the cost of lowering the level of labor productivity. I am of the opinion that both these viewpoints are one-sided.

Lenin's thesis is correct. However, we cannot take it at face value. Lenin was referring to the basic tasks of the whole historical period of socialism and not the specific tasks of a certain given period after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. Under the conditions of relative oversupply of labor, how should a socialist state handle the relationship between increasing employment and raising the level of productivity? Lenin did not ask himself this question, and neither can we expect him to give a concrete answer. We must properly solve this difficult question in the process of socialist modernization.

When studying the question of labor employment, we should fully take into consideration the particularity possessed by the laborers as the mainstay of production. We cannot regard manpower resources as an ordinary production factor of material resources. Labor is the most important and dynamic production factor. The labor capability of a person implies his latent productive capacity for creating social wealth. Therefore, we cannot regard labor employment as an ordinary economic problem. The above-mentioned viewpoint which advocates raising the level of labor productivity at the cost of increasing the unemployment figure one-sidedly regards manpower resources as similar to material resources and fails to see the social and political consequences unemployment would produce. However, labor employment is after all mainly an economic problem, and the use of noneconomic means cannot basically solve this problem.

The viewpoint of increasing employment at the cost of lowering the level of labor productivity advocated above one-sidedly ignores the objective economic conditions of labor employment and fails to see the conditioning role played by the quantity and quality of the means of production on the unemployment figure and the employment structure.

For the sake of correctly handling the relations between increasing employment and raising the level of productivity, we must make a clear distinction between these two concepts of labor efficiency and labor productivity (production of labor service volume divided by human labor consumption) and economic efficiency or total productivity (production and labor service volume divided by human labor consumption plus mechanical labor consumption) and the set of concepts derived from them such as enterprise labor efficiency, trade (composed of enterprises supplying the same type of product or labor service), labor efficiency, whole society labor efficiency, enterprise economic efficiency, trade economic efficiency and whole society economic efficiency. After making these kinds of distinctions, we can proceed from China's national conditions and grasp the three lines of demarcation.

The first line of demarcation: Enterprises and trades which are lacking in such material production factors as raw materials, energy and fixed assets should concentrate on raising the level of labor productivity and should not increase the employment figure. The proportion occupied by human labor consumption, which make up the unit production value of these kinds of enterprises and trades, must be gradually lowered. In other words, we must not only gradually raise their economic efficiency, but we must also gradually raise their labor efficiency.

The second line of demarcation: Enterprises and trades which have an abundance of such material production factors as raw materials, energy and fixed assets should, under the premise of guaranteeing the gradual improvement of economic efficiency, steadily increase their employment figure. In other words, this also means that the increase in human labor consumption of this kind of enterprises and trades should be smaller than the increase in their production volume or labor service.

The third line of demarcation: As for the newly constructed or expanded enterprises, the relations between the proportion of their employment figure, labor efficiency and economic efficiency should be about the same as existing enterprises with similar technical and economic conditions. This line of demarcation is derived from the two previous lines of demarcation.

As long as we grasp these three lines of demarcation, we will be able to take into account both the microeconomic results and the macroeconomic results, the economic aspect and the social aspect of labor employment and the interests of the state, the enterprise and the worker, and more appropriately handle the relations between increasing employment and raising the level of productivity under the conditions of relative oversupply of labor in our country.

The handling of the relations between increasing employment and raising the level of productivity based on the three lines of demarcation mentioned above is in essence a matter of selecting the best point of integration between the amount of labor and the advanced degree of technology and to find the best correlation between various production factors in order to achieve the best economic results in the whole society.

The phenomenon of relative oversupply of urban and rural labor in China cannot be eliminated within a short time. Therefore, for a relatively long period to come, we should mainly adopt the method of raising economic efficiency to increase employment and improve the livelihood of the people. This should become one of our strategic policies. Only when the problem of relative oversupply of urban and rural labor has been basically solved can we have the conditions to mainly adopt raising labor efficiency as the means to arrange employment and improve the livelihood of the people within the framework of the whole society.

The proper handling of the relationship between increasing employment and raising the level of productivity is a complicated and arduous task. To accomplish this task, we must correspondingly adopt the following measures based on the three lines of demarcation mentioned above.

Readjust the scale of enterprises. Develop more medium- and small-scale enterprises and develop fewer large-scale enterprises. The labor productivity of medium- and small-scale enterprises is generally lower than that of large-scale enterprises, but they have a bigger employment capacity and can adapt to changes more flexibly. The economic growth of a country is determined mainly by the increase of its employment figure and the rise in the level of its labor productivity. Under the situation in which there can be no further rise in the level of labor productivity, increasing employment as much as possible is precisely an important way of promoting economic growth.

Select a rational technological policy. Adopt more of those advanced technologies which will economize on material and financial resources and adopt fewer of those advanced technologies which will economize on manpower. The viewpoint of merely regarding advanced technologies in terms of economizing on manpower is one-sided. Advanced technologies which will economize on material and financial resources are more important to our country at the present stage.

Readjust the product structure. Develop more labor intensive products, particularly those which can compete in international markets. In this way, not only can we give play to the superiority of the plentiful labor and low wages of our country in international economic competition, but we can also increase employment.

Energetically develop educational undertakings. The low cultural, technological and vocational level of our staff members and workers is a conspicuous problem at present. This situation is not only hindering the increase of employment but is also hindering the raising of the level of labor productivity. Therefore, we must develop as many general education and vocational education programs as possible and appropriately increase the proportion of vocational education programs in the whole educational system. We must also provide necessary retraining for those staff members and workers with prospects. In this way, not only can we absorb a large portion of young people of working age into schools and reduce the pressure on employment, but we can also prepare high-quality labor for the future.

Strengthen the social insurance system. For the sake of enabling the state to gradually solve the unemployment problem based on needs and feasibility, we must make appropriate arrangements for the livelihood of unemployed personnel. Labor employment and social insurance are two things with distinct functions. The method of arranging "employment" in place of social insurance is not only detrimental to solving the unemployment problem, but it is also detrimental to solving the social insurance problem. The method of arbitrarily stuffing people into units regardless of whether or not the enterprises and units have need of them will not only lead to a lowering of labor efficiency, but will also lead to a lowering of economic efficiency. Therefore, we should quickly set up flexible and manifold forms of a social insurance system, which includes the unemployment relief system, suitable to our national conditions.

Strictly enforce the retirement system. At present, the proportion of personnel who are old and in poor health is quite high in many of our enterprises and units. People who should retire have not retired and young personnel in the prime of life cannot replace them. Obviously, this kind of condition is not only detrimental to increasing employment but also detrimental to raising the level of labor productivity. The phenomenon of the aging of staff members and workers in some of our enterprises and units is extremely serious. Under the conditions where the average age of our country's population and its working population is becoming younger, this increase in the average age of the staff members and workers appears to be even more abnormal. People who should retire must retire on time. This is the sensible and reasonable thing to do.

Reform the assignment system and the man-hour system. For a long time, under the influence of the "iron rice bowl" employment system, we have very rigidly carried out the assignment system and the man-hour system. We should carry out flexible and manifold forms of an assignment system and man-hour system. The assignment system should be established as much as possible on the basis of contracts signed between the employer units and individual workers. Contracts may be in a variety of forms including not only fixed and long-term contracts but also provisional and short-term contracts. There must also be various forms of a man-hour system, including not only 6-day weeks and 8-hour days but also less than 6-day weeks and less than 8-hour days (labor remuneration is in direct proportion to effective working time). Consideration should be given to women of child-bearing age to shoulder such necessary social responsibilities as giving birth as well as raising and educating children. Therefore, it is only natural to make special allowances for them in the assignment system and the man-hour system. This is a kind of consideration for women and not a discrimination against them.

Develop labor export in a planned manner. Under the existing conditions in our country, increasing the export of labor will not only increase foreign exchange income (this will contribute to increasing employment and raising the level of labor productivity); but will also not interfere with the normal supply of labor in China. Naturally, the scale of the export of labor to a very great extent depends on the international political and economic situation of various periods and not on our subjective expectations. However, as a matter of policy, we should try and export more labor.

I think that adhering to the three lines of demarcation and appropriately implementing the eight measures mentioned above will contribute to solving the employment problem under the conditions of relative oversupply of labor in our country.

BAN YUE TAN VIEWS PROBLEMS IN COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

HK101406 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 82, pp 8-9

[Commentator's article: "Communes and Production Brigades Must Take Charge of the Things That Ought To Be Taken Charge Of"]

[Text] At present, for various reasons, certain grassroots organizations in the rural areas such as communes and production brigades are plagued by laxity and there are many things for which nobody is willing to assume responsibility. This situation warrants undivided attention from CCP committees at all levels. At the same time, while summing up and amplifying the production responsibility system, all localities must thoroughly solve this problem. Communes, production brigades and production teams must take charge of the things they ought to take charge of.

Some comrades are of the opinion that, since the implementation of the responsibility system, power, responsibility, profits and capital have all been channeled in the direction of agricultural households and that the collective can be done away with. This viewpoint is incorrect. With the implementation of the production responsibility system, certain aspects have been dispersed among agricultural households. There is an even greater need for improving work methods and strengthening unified leadership, unified management and coordination work. The leadership should have even more courage, not less.

What aspects should communes and production brigades take charge of? As organizations within the collective economy, communes and production brigades should retain the necessary economic functions. These include responsibility for rational distribution and for making adjustments to contracted land and managing cultivated land well and making good use of it; organizing production plans and capital construction and popularizing new technology; signing and carrying out economic contracts and meeting state purchase and collective retention quotas; looking after dependents of martyrs and servicemen and organizing production among and the lives of needy families, and so forth.

At the same time, before the system has undergone any change and with the commune and the production brigade as the grassroots power, we must also do a good job of social relief, education and hygiene, militia training, preservation of public order, mediation in civil affairs and such other items of work, protect the socialist economy and guarantee the enforcement of state laws and decrees. In short, the implementation of all party principles and policies and the completion of all tasks must be dependent on the grassroots organizations in the rural areas, or else many tasks will produce no results.

According to the actual conditions prevailing in the rural areas at present, communes and brigades must pay particular attention to the following things:

1. They must resolutely implement the policy of having a planned economy as the mainstay and regulation by market mechanism as a supplement and, in accordance with state plans and the needs of society, rationally organize the production of cereal crops, industrial crops and diversified economy. They must use contracts to implement the tasks in every production unit, prevent and correct blindness in production and guarantee completion of state purchase and assignment quotas. In the past 3 years, the readjustment that has been carried out in the agricultural production structure and layout within the framework of the whole country has been successful and appropriate and has thus promoted the overall development of cereal and industrial crops. But it should also be realized that there are at present certain communes and production brigades which do not care about state plans, have inappropriately reduced the area sown with cereal and expanded that sown with industrial crops. For instance, in some localities, the cultivation area of tobacco has been continuously expanded. Our country has a large population. Our country's overall plan is to guarantee the steady growth of cereal production so that 1 billion people can have their fill. All communes and production brigades must proceed from the overall situation, and in accordance with state plans, actively develop cereal production, provide the state with more commodity grain and contribute more to the state. Both the quantity and variety of industrial crops and of products of diversified economy should be developed in a big way from now on. However, they must accept guidance from the state and develop proportionately and in a planned way.
2. They must strengthen their leadership and management of the construction of residences in rural areas and prevent houses from being built on cultivated land. With the development of production and the improvement in peasants' lives, there are more and more commune members building new houses. This is a good thing. The problem is that, in quite a few places, they have abandoned their leading role, having neither an overall plan nor the necessary management methods. They let things drift, having lost all self-control, with the result that people have built houses all over cultivated land and randomly enlarged residential bases. Our country is densely populated. As a result of the appropriation of land for urban and rural construction and other such things, the amount of cultivated land falls annually. From 1957 to 1977, the average annual reduction in the amount of cultivated land was approximately equal to the amount of cultivated land in Fujian Province. If measures are not taken and the amount of cultivated land continues to fall, the consequences are bound to be serious. All communes, production teams and production brigades must do a good job of residential construction planning, overcome blindness in action, make full use of mountain slopes, build houses in desolate places but not on good land and conserve cultivated land. Some communes and brigades have set up a rigorous management system governing the building of houses by commune members, which involves application, investigation, approval and allocation of land, and have thereby reaped excellent results.
3. We must grasp family planning work in a big way. Since the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, there has been a slackening off in family-planning work in quite a few localities. Certain rewards and punishments used to control population growth and effective contraceptive measures that have been used in the past have been done away with. Consequently, there is a tendency for the population growth rate to pick up again.

Out of our country's 1 billion people, 800 million are peasants. If we lose control of family planning in the rural areas, the consequences would be quite serious. All communes and brigades must conscientiously study new problems that will crop up in family-planning work after the implementation of the responsibility system and grasp both kinds of production. Systems such as the family-planning and agricultural production personal-responsibility system for cadres, the production and family-planning contract system for commune members and so on have been established in a unified way in some localities. All these systems are effective and are thus recommended for popularization.

Under these new conditions, leading cadres at all levels in rural communes and brigades must fully appreciate their responsibilities, maintain and foster the tradition of wholeheartedly serving the people, bestir themselves, learn new skills, work actively and contribute their part to the building of the new socialist countryside.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES CAPITAL FORMATION, CONSUMPTION

HK110615 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 82

[Article by Hua Ding [5478 0002]: "Where Should Money Be Spent?"]

[Text] On this year's Spring Festival, Comrade Chen Yun stressed once more: "The people's livelihood should be improved. The first thing is to feed the people and we must give them enough to eat. They should neither be too poorly fed nor too well fed. The second thing is to carry out construction. If a country eats up and uses up everything, this country is hopeless. A country has hope only if it still has strength for construction after giving its people enough to eat."

What he said has explained a profound truth in simple terms: We must correctly handle the relationship between "eating" and "construction," that is, the relationship between improving the people's livelihood and building the country and between consumption and accumulation.

In the final analysis, the purpose of carrying out construction is to improve the people's livelihood. Otherwise, there will be no motive force for building the country. How should we improve the people's livelihood? According to our country's present national conditions, we can only "eat enough" but "cannot eat too well." If we "eat up and use up everything," "our country will" certainly "be hopeless." The correct view is that we should "eat enough" and should still "have strength for construction." Only in this way "is there hope" for our country.

"We should do good deeds but do them in accordance with our capability." Whether or not we can correctly handle the relationship between the country's construction and improving the people's livelihood concerns the prosperity and decline of our country and even that of each factory or enterprise. This is also of great significance to our thriving rural areas.

Since the third plenary session, most rural areas in our country have been reaping one bumper harvest after another as a result of implementing the agricultural production responsibility system, firmly grasping grain production and vigorously developing the diversified economy. Due to bumper harvests, the peasants' income has increased. Where should money be spent?

One way is to repeat the past mistake which was committed under the guidance of "leftist" ideology, tighten the peasants' belts, increase procurement and accumulation and limitlessly enlarge the percentage of deduction for the collective. History has proved that this way does not work. Another way is to ignore the state plan, pay no attention to the percentage of reduction for the collective and eat up and use up everything. After a bumper harvest, some commune members do not implement their production contracts and do not make preparation for future production. They are entirely immersed in buying watches, sewing machines, bicycles, electrical appliances and furniture and in building beautiful houses. This way is harmful to the state and the collective and is not in conformity with the peasants' long-term interests. This kind of thing does occur in a few production teams after distribution has been made.

The third way is to have a broad perspective and keep the future in mind and after using a portion of the money obtained through labor and production to improve livelihood, use all the rest to improve production conditions, buy farm tools and fertilizer and expand reproduction. This is a correct way and is also the present principal aspect of rural areas throughout the country.

Comrades who came back not long ago from rural areas talked with great delight about two folk songs in Henan's rural areas. One says, "The little donkey is making rapid advancement in its career. The old buffalo is swollen with arrogance. The big mule has been transferred to a lower level unit. The tractor has left its post for recuperation." This song was used to describe the situation in 1980 when the production responsibility system was just being implemented. A year later, great changes took place. Another folk song was sung in 1981. It says, "The little donkey goes to distant villages. The old buffalo is swollen with arrogance. The big mule is making rapid advancement in its career. The tractor has returned to the battlefield." Fundamental changes have taken place in 2 years in Heze Prefecture, northwest Shandong. There three upsurges occurred from last winter to this spring -- the upsurge of purchasing fertilizer, farm tools and livestock; the upsurge of learning science and technology; and the upsurge of buying bricks, timber and other materials for building houses.

These two events have vividly outlined a new situation in our country's rural areas -- with the gradual improvement of the peasants' livelihood, a new upsurge in developing agricultural production is gaining momentum.

From 1979 to 1981, as a result of raising purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products and lightening the tax load in some rural areas, state financial income was reduced by a total of 52 billion yuan, thus in turn increasing the income of peasants throughout the country. This was necessary and it helped peasants solve some difficult problems which had remained unsolved for many years and to clear longstanding debts. However, the fundamental way to increase their income and to improve their livelihood is to continuously raise the level of scientific farming, improve production conditions, increase labor productivity, develop production and lower the cost of production.

At present, the spring plowing season has come. It is necessary for rural basic-level organizations to educate and lead the peasants in correctly understanding and handling this question and to create in rural areas a strong atmosphere of improving production conditions and developing agricultural production.

ULANHU CHAIRS CPPCC SESSION ON ZHAO REPORT

OW100931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GM 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee held its 18th session in Beijing on 8 and 9 March. A resolution adopted by the session called on the various democratic parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages in all fields to help the party and government build a new leadership and cadre system that will meet the needs of socialist modernization.

Prior to the session, CPPCC Standing Committee members who happened to be in Beijing attended the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress as observers and listened to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on restructuring the State Council.

Vice Chairmen Ulanhu and Liu Lantao of the CPPCC National Committee presided over the Standing Committee session. The session enthusiastically discussed issues on restructuring the State Council. In their speeches, Vice Chairmen Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu and Standing Committee members Wu Liangping, Sun Yi, Sun Xiaocun, Wu Maosun, Sun Chengpei, Yang Fangzi, Zhao Zili, Qin Yizhi of the CPPCC National Committee and others expressed their firm support for Premier Zhou Ziyang's report. They all pointed out: The streamlining of government organs is a major event. It is something that must be carried out under the present circumstances. The basic principles and measures put forward in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report are inspiring.

Those in subordinate positions will follow the example set by their superiors. At present, the State Council has set a good example, being the first to undergo restructuring.

They said: In the course of restructuring organs, old cadres pay attention to selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life even if these old cadres retire or take convalescence leave and retreat to the second line. It indicates that these old cadres have a strong party spirit and high awareness. They prove themselves to be veteran fighters who have withstood the revolutionary struggle for many years. It also proves that the CCP is a strong party with great vitality. They suggested that after the old cadres retire, take convalescence leave or retreat to the second line, the departments concerned should continue to give full play to their role and allow them to educate young people by using their own experience in patriotism, socialism, collectivism and arduous struggle and to pass the party's fine traditions on to the younger generation. The departments concerned may organize healthy old cadres who retire or take convalescence leave to popularize the party's history among the masses, investigate and study problems in actual work and submit proposals to the party and government. The Standing Committee members also put forward many constructive views on restructuring the State Council.

The session adopted the "Resolution of the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee." The "resolution" said: To adopt resolute measures in streamlining government organs will play a great role in overcoming bureaucracy and realizing the four modernizations program. It is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance.

Also attending the session were CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Xiao Ke, Burhan Shahidi and Zhou Peiyuan as well as Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and others.

Resolution Adopted

OW100933 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee (adopted on 9 March 1982):

Standing Committee members of the 5th CPPCC National Committee attended the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee as observers and heard the report by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang concerning the restructuring of organs under the State Council. The members warmly support the report after serious discussion, view the basic principles and measures put forth in the report for the restructuring of government organs as correct and express satisfaction over the State Council's plan for streamlining organs and over the progress being made.

The meeting holds that it is absolutely necessary to adopt decisive measures to correct low efficiency due to administrative overlapping and overstaffing as reflected in the existence of multitiered departments whose responsibilities are not clearly defined. This is a profound revolution that will have a tremendous impact on overcoming bureaucracy, improving the style of leadership, raising work efficiency and on building revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent and younger leading bodies, and that has great realistic significance as well as far-reaching historic significance.

The meeting holds that the broad masses of older cadres have displayed a high degree of awareness during the restructuring. Long tested in the course of revolution and construction over a long span of time, these cadres have made valuable contributions to the Chinese people. In the spirit of paying attention to the whole situation and putting the national interests above everything else, they have supported the restructuring of organs, taken the lead and acted as models. They will continue to make new contributions to the people by engaging in various activities from now on.

The meeting holds that to bring up successors and maintain continuity of the line, principles and policies of the party and the state, it is necessary to select and train a large number of young and middle-aged cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life, and to do a good job in replacing the old cadres with new ones in a systematic way. The meeting is deeply convinced that under the correct leadership of the CCP and by relying on the help and support of the old cadres, we can accomplish this important historic task smoothly to ensure the country's prosperity and a long period of security. The meeting holds that the restructuring of government organs is a cardinal matter which must be tackled with revolutionary spirit, a scientific attitude and great determination. We must do our work meticulously and advance steadily; we can only go forward, we cannot retreat. The meeting hopes that the State Council and other departments concerned will take a further step in doing the work well, adopt adequate measures and rules to cope with the four key questions raised in the report, solve them in a conscientious and down-to-earth-way and make sure that the work is done thoroughly and correctly.

The meeting calls on all democratic parties and groups, mass organizations and patriotic personages from all walks of life to do their share in helping the party and the government in setting up step by step a new leadership and cadre system suited to the needs of socialist modernization.

CPPCC SESSION DISCUSSES REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

OW110103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- More than 100 members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee held a forum at the CPPCC auditorium this morning. Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the "draft on revision of the PRC Constitution (draft for discussion)."

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the forum. The Standing Committee members will engage in panel discussion of the draft on the revision of the constitution (draft for discussion).

PEASANTS-WORKERS PARTY SUPPORTS MODERNIZATION

OW100745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national organization work conference of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, which ended today, called on its members to make contributions, under the guideline of the national united front work conference, in realizing socialist modernization in our country and in fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland and safeguarding world peace.

The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party has been very active in developing its organizations in the past 2 years and, by the end of December 1981, 2,068 new members had joined in various parts of the country. At present, there are 8,387 party members. A total of 561 basic-level organizations have been restored and established in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country.

This organizational work conference relayed and studied the guideline of the national united front work conference. Ping Jiesan, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, made a speech at the conference.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY PLANS TO IMPROVE ROADS

OW110615 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Ministry of Communications recently called a national communications work conference in Beijing. The conference decided that highway construction must be planned comprehensively and highways must be improved and developed earnestly in selected areas and managed scientifically to ensure smooth operations.

The conference also decided that a 100,000-km main highway network will be built on the present basis by first widening narrow highway sections to link up with other highways. We should not depend on the state to provide funds for building highways; we should mobilize forces from all sectors to repair roads and build bridges by enlisting help from the people. In transport and production, we should tap the existing potential in various transport departments and let transport facilities in the society at large play an active role.

With regard to transport management, it is necessary to strengthen traffic legislation and administration and to enhance planned guidance to ensure flexible control and orderly and lively activities with better results so that highway traffic will become smooth, safe and reliable, goods will be delivered without delay and the people will find it easy to travel.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS FOREIGN ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

HK091350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Tan Jian [6223 0256]: "Some Facts About Administrative Reform in Foreign Countries"]

[Text] At present, many countries in the world are carrying out "administrative reforms" to raise work efficiency and speed up the development of their economy, science and culture. Some countries, having learned bitter lessons in the past, have gradually discarded certain forms of government and created methods of administration and management that suit their national conditions. Others have conducted reforms on the basis of the accumulation of nearly a century of administrative and managerial experience. What some foreign governments primarily stress in their administrative reform can be summarized in the following five aspects:

Small But Skilled Government Organizations

At present, the governments in most of the countries in the world consist of 20 to 30 ministries. The trend of change in government structure is toward reducing the number of the departments responsible for a special line of production and strengthening functional departments, and reducing the number of organs of authority and strengthening organs comprising intellectuals. For example, in some countries there is a trend toward reducing the number of departments responsible for the management of the economy. In 1981 Hungary merged its Ministry of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Metallurgical and Machine Building Industries into a single "Ministry of Industry." Before this, it had merged its Ministry of Culture and its Ministry of Education into a "Ministry of Culture and Education." At present, it is studying whether or not it should merge its Ministry of Foreign Trade with its Ministry of Commerce. Romania has trade relations with more than 100 countries, but its Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation only has a work force of some 300 people. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan is responsible not only for industry and commerce, but also foreign trade and international economic cooperation. In the opinion of the Japanese Government, it is necessary to manage the market at home in combination with the management of industry and to combine the management of production with that of circulation. This will not only facilitate the development of the economy, but also streamline the government structure.

The streamlining of government structure also means that there should be fewer strata, deputy posts and personnel in government departments. In some of the Romanian Government departments, there are only two levels -- the ministry level and the bureau level -- and in some of its economic organizations a few general offices and intermediate offices have been eliminated. In West Germany and France, there are no vice presidents, in Britain there are no deputy prime ministers and in Japan there generally are no deputy prime ministers. In the Australian and French Governments, there are no deputy ministers. At present, in most of the government organizations in foreign countries, there are only two deputy chief officials. In Japan, the number of personnel in government organizations is regulated by statute. The Japanese parliament has passed the "fixed staff act" which stipulates that every government department is allowed to employ a specified number of personnel that must not be exceeded. The act forbids employing at will an excessive number of personnel and constitutes a guarantee for maintaining the simple structure and high efficiency of government organizations.

Power and Duties Should Be Clearly Defined

In order to prevent the malpractices of reporting everything to top leadership and of shifting responsibility onto one another, many countries have placed great emphasis on clearly defining the power and duties of their government departments and their government officials at various levels. Even the power and duties of ordinary government personnel are clearly defined so that everyone has to shoulder the responsibility and perform the duty assigned to him, no matter what post he is appointed to and no matter how high or how low his post. Most countries in the world pay attention to perfecting their administrative law and regulations. In Switzerland, "governing by law" is emphasized and everything is done in the manner of making a law first and then acting in accordance with it. The government officials of all levels throughout the country have to perform their duties in accordance with the law. In Japan "the principle of rule by law" is emphasized, and there are, besides the Constitution, the "Cabinet act," "constituent act governing the administrative organizations of the state" and the acts governing the structure of various government departments. Thus, the power and duties of the prime minister, the ministers, the government departments and all organizations under them are all clearly defined. In Japan, there is also a "local autonomy act" which stipulates the power and duties of all the local governments and their chief officials at various levels and the division of power and duties between local and central governments. Moreover, there are the "state civil servants act" and the "local civil servants act" which stipulate the duties of all the government personnel and the system of assessing their performance and of rewards and punishments.

Stress on Scientific Management

Scientific management means, first of all, formulating policies in a scientific manner. In many countries, before the governments make any policy decisions, scientific research must be carried out in their various advisory institutions, which are manned by specialists and scholars. These institutions put forward various feasible schemes, and the government chooses the most reasonable one after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of all the schemes. There are more than 700 advisory institutions in the U.S. Government. In Japan, the government has established more than 200 special panels, of which more than 6,000 regular members are specialists and scholars.

Another aspect of scientific management is carrying out policies in a scientific manner. Along with the development and evolution of politics, the economy, science, culture and social problems, the tasks of a government have become greater and greater in terms of volume and complexity. Every undertaking is governed by specific laws and must be managed in accordance with these laws if we want to manage it well. Economic problems must be solved mainly by using the guidance of economic laws and regulations and by means of economic levers. They cannot be solved merely by means of administrative orders.

Being Particular About Work Efficiency

In conducting administrative reform, most countries have laid more stress on raising work efficiency and overcoming the bureaucratic work style, red tape and delay. In Hungary, it has been pointed out that reform is aimed at "overcoming bureaucracy and raising work efficiency." In Romania, all ministers are required to personally meet the people in the various departments under them before solving any problems, and they should not carry out their work by issuing documents and circulars. In Hungary, not only are workers assigned output quotas, but administrative personnel are also assigned work quotas, of which fulfillment ahead of schedule is encouraged through rewards.

In order to raise work efficiency, cadres should be professionally competent. Only when they are familiar with and skilled in their undertakings can they raise their work efficiency. In Romania, it is stipulated that all government departments should "become organizations manned with highly professionally capable specialists." In some countries, the governments pay great attention to improving the wages and benefits of the personnel who have high professional standards and to encouraging cadres to study hard and continuously raise their professional standards.

In many countries, the governments have established special organizations to promote administrative work, to make it more efficient and simpler. In Brazil, a "special antibureaucracy department" has been established in the presidential palace. This department is responsible for directing the "implementation of the plan of making the country less bureaucratic," including simplifying administrative procedures, reducing red tape and delay and saving on administrative expenditures. In Japan, the government has established an "administrative management agency" and organized well-known personalities in various circles to form an "administrative supervision committee" to be responsible for drawing up reform plans for raising the work efficiency of the government. In order to facilitate the drawing up of such plans, a number of "administrative discussion commissioners" have been appointed in the local governments throughout the country.

Assigning Some Undertakings to the Charge of Social Bodies

Some foreign governments have assigned quite a few of their economic, cultural, educational and welfare undertakings to social bodies so that they can devote most of their strength to the work of making decisions, coordinating the relationships of various sectors and supervising the departments under them. In the course of assigning these undertakings to the society, some foreign governments have placed special emphasis on the following three increases: 1. Increasing the decisionmaking power of the enterprises so that they can independently make decisions about their production and distribution within the sphere allowed by law and within the prescribed range of the state plans; 2. Increasing the autonomous power of the local governments so that the central government may hand over many undertakings to the local governments and so that the local governments may independently handle their local affairs and need not report to and apply for permission to the central government for everything; in many countries (including countries with federated systems and countries with unitary systems), the constitutions or the laws definitely and clearly stipulate the division of power and duties between the central and the local governments; 3. Increasing the role of social bodies so that they will help the government in some of its affairs and make it possible to streamline the government structure.

Some of the above-mentioned facts about administrative reform in foreign countries are taken from what has occurred in socialist countries and others are taken from what has occurred in capitalist countries. Naturally, we should not copy them because conditions differ in various countries. Nevertheless, we can refer to them when we reform our government structure.

VICE PREMIERS ATTEND HAO YIJUN MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW101010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- Hao Yijun [6787 0001 6511], member of the party group of the State Economic Commission and vice minister of the State Economic Commission, passed away in Beijing as a result of illness on 11 February 1982 at the age of 66.

Comrade Hao Yijun was a native of Yantai, Shandong Province. He joined the "anti-Japanese democratic vanguards" in 1938 and became a CCP member in October the same year. He held posts as secretary in charge of enemy intelligence in the United Front Work Department of the Jiaodong District CCP Committee, magistrate of the Fushan County People's government and commander of a county regimental unit, director of the engineering section and military control commissioner of the engineering bureau of the Shanghai municipal military control commission, member of the party group of the Ministry of Communications, director of the general office and concurrently director of the policy research office under the ministry, secretary general of the harbor work leading group of the State Council and concurrently director of the general office. He was always loyal to the party and the people in his revolutionary life that spanned several decades. He worked most faithfully for the proletarian revolution and socialist construction and spared no effort in the performance of his duty until his last breath.

The memorial meeting for comrade Hao Yijun was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries on 9 March. Present were Vice Premiers of the State Council Yu Qilui, Gu Mu and Kang Shien.

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS FORUM HONORING MARTYR ZHANG HAO

OW110219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions held a forum this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People in memory of Comrade Zhang Hao [1728 3185], a great communist fighter. Comrades attending the forum called on workers and staff members throughout the country to learn from Comrade Zhang Hao's noble quality and revolutionary spirit, to carry forward the fine traditions of the Chinese working class, to preserve the quality of the working class and to strive in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhang Hao, also named Lin Yuying, joined the CCP in February 1922. He was a fine party member and one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese workers' movement. He risked his life and fought unyieldingly for our working class and the cause of liberation until his last breath. After he died on 6 March 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong praised him in these words: "Loyalty to the country, honor after death."

Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over today's forum. More than 110 persons attended the forum including frontrankers of the Chinese workers movement, Comrade Zhang Hao's old comrades in arms and his wife Tu Junming [3205 0193 2494]

PROVINCIAL FIRST SECRETARIES PLANT TREES

OW110349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- Leading party and government comrades of Fujian, Hunan, Jiangsu and Hebei Provinces took the lead in tree-planting activities on the eve of the tree-planting festival.

Fujian: Fuzhou was under a spring drizzle in the afternoon on 7 March. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Ma Xingyuan, Fujian governor; and some of the delegates to the 4th session of the 5th provincial people's congress and 4th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee braved the rain and planted trees at the Xihu Park in Fuzhou. Commander Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou PLA units also led more than 200 commanders and fighters in planting trees there.

Hunan: Principal leading comrades of Hunan provincial party and government organs Mao Zhiyong, Sun Zhiguo and Liu Zhanrong recently led nearly 500 government cadres and garden and park workers in planting 2,000 camphor, sassafras and pine saplings in the Beiji peak of Yuelu Mountain in a Changsha suburb.

Jiangsu: The leading organs of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee have continued the tree-planting activities on Saturdays in the past 4 weeks since the Spring Festival. Xu Jiatao, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, has been leading the tree-planting activities.

Hebei: Jin Ming and Jiang Yibin [3068 0001 6333], first and second secretaries of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, and other leading comrades have led large numbers of cadres and the people in planting trees in the Hutuche forest farm, which covers more than 140 mu of sandy beach. More than 5,800 willow saplings were planted.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

Session Hears Reports

OW030637 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the morning of 2 March. The meeting heard a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee; a report on the work of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court by (Hua Jincheng), vice president of the higher court; and a report on the work of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate by Liu Lianmin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

In his report, Hu Kaiming said: In the year or so since the close of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has accomplished the following six main tasks: 1) It has strengthened the legal system and formulated and promulgated local laws and regulations. 2) It has examined and decided on important provincial affairs and appointed and dismissed government personnel according to law. 3) It has earnestly implemented the election and the local organic law and, in the main, completed elections at county level. 4) It has organized its members to go on inspection tours and conduct investigation and study. 5) It has handled people's deputies' motions and people's letters and visits. 6) It has enhanced relations between people's congresses at different levels and improved the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

Hu Kaiming said: In the new year, under the guidance of the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, we should further strengthen the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and its working bodies, effectively exercise the functions and powers vested in it by local organic law, do good solid work and make due contributions to constantly developing socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, building a socialist material and spiritual civilization and accomplishing the goals put forward by the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on advancing agricultural production, developing industry in giant strides and striving for a decisive turn for the better in party style, social practice and social order.

Yang Chengzong, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over today's meeting. Other executive chairmen present were Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Yu Guangmao, (Chen Hongyao), (Shen Lailian), (Xu Rongnan), (Zhang Jian), (Ding Jizhe), (Zhang Jianmin), (Ding Yingzhi), (Yu Hanwen), (Bai Luke) and (Xu Shiqi).

All members attending the Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting as observers. Also present as observers were members of the provincial people's government, responsible persons of organizations directly under the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, responsible comrades of the staff office of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and NPC deputies of Anhui currently in the province.

Session Ends 5 Mar

OW070955 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress ended victoriously at Hefei's (Jianghuai) theater on the morning of 5 March.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman (Yan Youmin). As 142 of the 1,034 deputies to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress were on personal or sick leave, only 892 deputies registered to attend today's session, and only 871 deputies actually showed up at the session. This number still met the quorum requirement.

The meeting conducted elections by secret ballot. Chen Yuanliang and Zhao Kai were elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress. Kang Zhijie was elected vice governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government. (Chen Zhenya) was elected president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court.

Since the meeting opened on 27 February the deputies carried out warm discussions concerning the various subjects on the agenda and examined various reports. At today's session, resolutions were adopted concerning these reports. The meeting passed resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on the report on government work; on approving the provincial government's reports on the final financial accounts for 1980, on the implementation of the financial budget for 1981 and on the draft financial budget for 1982; on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress; on work reports of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court and the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate; and on the report of the motions committee of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress.

At 1100 hours on 5 March, the session came to a victorious end amid strains of the "Internationale."

Executive chairmen of today's meeting also included Gu Zhouxin, Lan Ganling, (Yuan Zhen), (Rong Guanghong), Zhou Huaiheng, (Hong Yuanzhen), (Chen Shitun), (Cui Jianxiao), (Chen Shoufeng), (Feng Lin), (Chen Hailou), (Wang Guochang), (Li Jianhua) and (Li Duyu).

Present at the meeting were all members of the provincial CPPCC committee currently attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Also present at the meeting were members of the provincial people's government; responsible persons of offices and organs under the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government; vice presidents of the provincial higher people's court; responsible persons of the office of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress currently staying in our province.

ANHUI PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

OW071435 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee closed victoriously this afternoon after fulfilling various tasks. The meeting, which lasted 10 days, was held in a lively and earnest manner. Happily meeting together under the same roof, the CPPCC committee members discussed our province's (?general) policy and the work of the CPPCC committee. They talked freely and put forward many pertinent criticisms and positive proposals, reflecting the consolidation and development of political stability and unity in the province.

During the session, CPPCC committee members attended as observers the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, heard and discussed Governor Zhou Zijian's government work report, which he made on behalf of the Anhui Provincial People's Government, and other reports.

The CPPCC committee members unanimously maintained that, thanks to the implementation of the central authorities' principles for economic construction under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, Anhui has achieved noticeable success in various projects and the situation in the province has been gratifying. They maintained that the future tasks put forward by Governor Zhou Zijian in his report were practical and necessary for our province's economy development, and that the governor expressed the common aspirations of the people throughout the province. The CPPCC committee members unanimously indicated that they would make new contributions at their respective posts to the building of material and spiritual civilization.

The meeting elected Zhu Nong, Hu Xiguang and Fang Xiangming as additional vice chairmen of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, and (Le Yuhong) and (Cheng Maotong) as additional members of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee.

The meeting adopted a resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, adopted a resolution concerning the work report presented by the standing committee of the session and also adopted a report and resolution presented by the session's motions examination committee regarding the examination of motions.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Tianren, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the meeting were Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and provincial CPPCC committee vice chairmen Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Pan Ezhang, Liu Zhengwen, Cao Zhenqiu, Gao Hong, Ma Leting, Zhu Nong and Hu Xiguang. Attending the meeting as observers were members of the National CPPCC Committee in our province, leading members of various democratic parties and of the industry and commerce association, advisers to the provincial people's government, staff members of the Research Institute of Culture and History and leading members of the united front work departments of party committees of institutes of higher education in various prefectures and municipalities.

Session Passes Resolution

OW081159 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee heard and discussed a work report by the standing committee. The comrades unanimously express satisfaction with the great deal of fruitful work done by the provincial CPPCC committee in the past year or more.

All the members attended the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress as observers, heard and discussed the work report made by Governor Zhou Zijian on behalf of the provincial people's government and other reports. They feel happy about and encouraged by the remarkable achievements made on all fronts in the province in the past year or more.

In his report on the work of the government, Governor Zhou Zijian pointed out that it is necessary to adhere to the principle of putting the main emphasis on the planned economy with market regulation playing a supplementary role; that it is necessary to continue to increase agricultural production while advancing industry in big strides, with the focus on raising economic results and striving to achieve a steady and unexaggerated development speed; and that it is necessary to work hard to build a socialist spiritual civilization and bring about a decisive turn for the **better in social atmosphere and social order**. This is correct and feasible. We should work hard to fulfill these tasks.

The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization. In the new historical period, the united front still has great vitality and remains an important "magic weapon" for our country's modernization. At present, our country is in an important historical period of great change and development from chaos to order and from poverty to prosperity. The tasks before us are glorious and arduous. Although we will still encounter difficulties of one kind or another on the road ahead, they are entirely surmountable if we make the effort. We are filled with boundless confidence in the future of the four modernizations.

The session calls on all the CPPCC members, democratic parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages in all circles to rally all the more closely around the CCP Central Committee; under the direct leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, uphold the four fundamental principles, follow the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and give full scope to the spirit of democratic consultation; play an active role in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, further implementing the party's policies, strengthening the extensive contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese and the recently initiated all-people decorum and courtesy month activities; constantly consolidate and expand the patriotic united front, heighten their spirit, work with one heart and one mind, show utter devotion to each other and share honor or disgrace; and strive to fulfill the tasks of the province for this year as set forth by Governor Zhou Zijian, accomplish the four modernizations and realize the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

FUJIAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Session Elects Presidium

OW110613 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress is scheduled to be held on the morning of 28 February. A preparatory meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

Vice Chairman Wang Zhi of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the preparatory meeting, and Vice Chairman Jia Jiumin of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress delivered a report on the preparatory work for the session. All deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress. According to the agenda for the session, the committee members are scheduled to hear and discuss the following reports;

1. Report on the work of the government by Governor Ma Xingyuan;
2. Report by Vice Governor Hu Pingzuo on the fulfillment of the 1981 national economic plan and the arrangements for the national economic plan for 1982; report by Director Jin Jingbo of the provincial finance department on the final accounts for 1980, the fulfillment of the budget for 1981 and the draft budget for 1982;
3. Report by Vice Chairman Cai Li on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress;
4. Report on the work of the provincial higher people's court by President Fu Deyi of the Fujian Provincial Higher People's Court and report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorates by Chief Procurator Sun Wei.

Relevant resolutions for the above-mentioned reports will be adopted at the session.

The agenda also includes examining and approving the (draft) "regulations on the establishment of Xiamen special economic zone," the (draft) "provisional regulations of the Fujian People's Government for the use of land by rural commune members for housing projects and by rural communes and production brigades for construction projects" and other economic measures and election matters.

The preparatory meeting also elected the presidium and secretary general for the session and adopted the namelists of the credentials, bills, budget and motions examination committees. The presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress is composed of 53 persons, whose names in order of the number of strokes in their surnames are as follows:

Wang Zhi [3769 4160], Wang Hanjie [3769 3352 2638], Wang Fangqin [3769 5364 5367], Shen Jiushun [3947 0046 7311], Lan Zimei [5695 5261 2734] (female), Cong Dezi [1783 1795 3320], Lu Sheng, Lu Haoran, Lu Jiaxi, Bao Wangmin [0545 2598 2404], Ye Fulin [0673 4811 7792] (female), Wu Hongxiang, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Ren Manjun (female), Liu Yongsheng, Liu Yongye, Li Tianrui [2621 1131 3843], Li Lairong, Li Wenren, Yang Bu [2799 1580], Wu Zhenwen [0702 2182 2429], He Ruoren, Lu Zifen [7120 5261 1164], Lu Weite, Shen Hui [3088 1979] (female), Zhang Haixia [1728 3189 0341], Chen Shengyuan [7115 5116 6678], Chen Xizhong, Chen Maling (female), Lin Shaoqin [2651 4801 2953], Xiang Nan, Hao Zhaoen, Hou Linzhou, Hong Le [3163 2867], Hong Xiucong [3163 4423 2878] (female), He Minxue, Huang Fulin [7806 3940 1331], Yuan Gai, Jia Jiumin, Jia Yuanzi [6328 0337 5417], Ni Tianlin [0242 1131 2651], Guo Shuyao [6753 6615 1031], Sheng Guorong [4141 0948 5554], Cheng Shaokang [4453 1421 1660], Zhi Shichang [2535 0013 2490], Fu Bocui, Wen Xiushan [3306 4423 1472], Cai Li, Cai Liangcheng, Cai Qirui, Liao Zhigao, and Pan Zhongyu.

The secretary general is Cai Liangcheng.

Wu Hongxiang Address

OW091429 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee held a plenary meeting this morning. At the meeting, Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Carry Forward the Fine CPPCC Tradition and Advance the United Front Work in the New Situation."

In his speech, Wu Hongxiang emphatically dealt with the new situation and new tasks of the united front at present. He said: In the 5 years since the downfall of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a vigorous atmosphere has been gradually restored in the united front. The overwhelming majority of our nonparty friends are in a cheerful frame of mind, and their patriotic enthusiasm is on the rise. Patriotic personages in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and patriotic Overseas Chinese feel relieved and happy about our party's united front policy and the situation regarding the united front in the country. Many friends have expressed admiration and praise for our party's policy.

Wu Hongxiang emphatically pointed out: This year we should do a good job in promoting courtesy and publicizing policies on the united front. It is necessary to rely on CPPCC organizations at various levels and to mobilize all forces in society to carry out the united front work in various aspects. Conscientious efforts should be made to implement various united front policies in order to mobilize all positive factors to serve the four modernizations and the cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland. We should pay attention to making arrangements for personages in various circles who are of a representative nature politically and who have made important contributions to the four modernizations and the cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland, especially for middle-aged intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity and who have made outstanding contributions, to participate in the CPPCC work. It is necessary to mobilize various forces in society and to use and open various channels to give wide publicity to our principles and policies concerning Taiwan and to perform liaison and reception work well. Efforts should be made to win over and unite with all those who support the reunification of the motherland and to urge the Taiwan authorities to agree to hold peace talks. It is essential to respect minority nationalities' right to autonomy and to make vigorous efforts to develop economic and cultural construction in the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. Further efforts should be made to implement the policy on religion.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG COMBATS DROUGHT -- Yantai Prefecture, Shandong Province, has sent over 8,000 cadres to the grassroots levels to help combat the drought and assist spring farming. The prefecture has mobilized 34,500 people to engage in some 9,900 water projects. The prefecture has suffered from drought for 5 straight years. Leadership at all levels in the prefecture is determined to combat the drought on a long-term basis.
[Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82 SK]

GUANGDONG PROMULGATES NEW LABOR REGULATIONS

HK051010 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Recently, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government promulgated a new set of provisional regulations governing the retirement and resignation of workers. In accordance with the new provisional regulations, the wages of workers who ought to retire or resign but who refuse to resign after several notices, will be terminated 6 months after the stipulated date of their retirement or resignation. Instead of their wages, they will get their pensions or subsidies. These new provisional regulations were stipulated after transmitting the spirit of the State Council's circular on strictly carrying out the new provisional regulations governing the retirement and resignation of workers. The new provisional regulations also explicitly state that workers who have completely lost their work abilities must be checked by and obtain medical certificates from medical departments at and above the county level before they apply for retirement or resignation. Furthermore, they should be strictly examined by the labor appraisal committee in accordance with the Guangdong criteria for the appraisal of workers who have lost their work abilities as a result of injury or illness jointly promulgated by the provincial public health office, the labor bureau and the personnel bureau. A worker can only apply for retirement or resignation after he is proved to have completely lost his working ability. The new provisional regulations also include provisions regarding the employment and wages for workers who have retired or resigned as well as methods governing their individual undertakings and wages. At the same time, there are also explicit regulations regarding sons and daughters of retired or resigned workers taking up their parents' positions.

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURE USES MOUNTAINS, TIDAL LAND

OW080437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0046 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Li Hu, peasants in the rural areas of Guangdong Province have been developing and utilizing the mountainous and water areas, beaches and tidal land on a large scale to tap the natural potentials of the tropical and subtropical areas in an effort to realize an overall increase in agricultural production and a coordinated development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fisheries this year.

To maintain the grain acreage and promote economic diversification, various localities in Guangdong have continued to readjust their agricultural plans to ensure the growing areas for such major crops as rice, sugarcane and peanuts, and extensively carried out intercropping, interplanting and rational crop rotations. At the same time, mountainous and water areas, beaches, tidal land, grassy slopes and arid hillsides have been developed for planting and breeding purposes.

According to statistics, the province has planted over 28 million mu of rice this year, or approximately the same amount as last year; 3.56 million mu of sugarcane, or 310,000 mu more than last year; and 5.35 million mu of peanuts, or 130,000 mu more than last year.

To develop the mountainous areas and the coastal tidal land, the province has carried out comprehensive planning since last winter and has decided to increase its financial and material support for the communes and brigades in the mountainous and coastal areas in an effort to help these production units develop production of rosin, cinnamon, tea, bamboo, cassava, fruits and other local and special products while afforesting the mountainous areas. This year the province has planned to afforest 5 million mu of land. By the end of January over 1.2 million mu of land had been prepared for afforestation and over 2,800 mu of saplings had been cultivated for transplanting.

Peasants residing along the river banks and the coastal areas of Guangdong have also actively utilized the tidal land, water surfaces and swamps to develop freshwater and seawater fishery. Today the province has expanded the area of its fishponds from last year's 1.2 million mu to 1.3 million mu this year, and the province is raising fish in over 240,000 mu of river water. Last year, only 140,000 mu of river surfaces were used for fish cultur.. Today, over 270,000 commune households in Guangdong are engaged in fishery production as compared with only 200,000 households last year.

BRIEFS

HUBEI SPRING FARMING MEETING -- On the evening of 6 March, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a telephone meeting to mobilize all party organizations and peasants of the rural areas to strengthen leadership and do a good job of spring farming. Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke. Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: In carrying out spring farming this year, we must first implement the various plans for growing crops; the area for growing grain must not be smaller than 80 million mu. The area for growing cotton must be bigger than 8.5 million mu. As for other economic crops, we must grow them according to the plan. We must educate the cadres and the peasants to correctly handle the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. During spring farming, we must further sum up and perfect the agricultural production responsibility system. Capable cadres must be assigned to production teams to help them solve problems, so as to consolidate the agricultural production responsibility system as soon as possible. Furthermore, all localities must strengthen work to provide more scientific instructions and train more scientific technicians. Agricultural banks must grant loans to disaster areas to help them with spring farming. Finally, Huang Zhizhen stressed the importance of ideological and political work in the rural areas. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 82 HK]

HUNAN AGRICULTURE STUDIES -- Hunan Province has started agricultural strategic studies in two key areas: The Dongting Hu plains and Zhongyia tropical mountains. Participating in the research work were relevant offices and bureaus under the provincial CCP committees, universities and colleges and scientific research units. At present, two research groups consisting of responsible cadres, professors and research workers have been formed and a specific program for research has been drafted. The provincial CCP committee and people's government have attached great importance to the work. Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Vice Governor Zhang Wenguang chaired a special meeting calling for all comrades involved to make contributions to exploiting the natural resources of the province and developing the province's agriculture in a thorough manner. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Mar 82 HK]

HUNAN METEOROLOGICAL WORK -- The Hunan provincial meeting of the directors of all prefectural and municipal meteorological bureaus was held in Changsha 16-22 February. Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, spoke at the meeting. The meeting stressed that in the future, meteorological work must continue to serve agriculture. Moreover, it must also serve the urban areas, industry and communications. In the spring sowing period this year, meteorological workers must do well in forecasting disastrous weather, such as cold fronts, overcast and rainy weather, low temperatures, periods of flooding, continuous torrential rain, drought, strong winds and hail. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Feb 82 HK]

GUIZHOU VICE GOVERNOR CHEN TIE DIES 19 FEB

HK100357 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1312 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Guiyang, 9 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chen Tie, vice governor of Guizhou Province, member of the national CPPCC and former vice commander of the KMT Northeast China Bandit Suppression Headquarters, died on 19 February 1982 in Guiyang after a period of illness. He was 82 years old.

A memorial meeting was held for Chen Tie on 2 March in the assembly hall of the Guiyang Municipal People's Government. Wreaths were sent by the national CPPCC, the State Council, the United Front Department, and the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, Zunyi County People's Government and other units, as well as the personal friends of Chen Tie, also sent wreaths.

Chen Tie was also called Chen Zhijiang. He originally came from Zunyi County in Guizhou Province and was one of the first graduates of the Whampao Military Academy. He served in the Kuomintang Army as vice commander of the Northeast China Bandit Suppression Headquarters and held other important posts. In 1949 he resolutely threw his lot in with the people, serving successively as a member of the Southwest Army's CPPCC, the National Defense Committee and the national CPPCC. He also held the post of vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and made a useful contribution to the socialist reconstruction of the motherland.

Chen Tie always had a deep concern for the unification of the motherland and the unity of the nationalities. While nursing his illness he continued to receive old friends and acquaintances from abroad, explaining to them the achievements gained in the reconstruction of the motherland. In this way he made a positive contribution to the cause of uniting Taiwan with the motherland.

NEW COUNTY ESTABLISHED IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE

OW190233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Guiyang, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- Nearly 30,000 people of all nationalities in Guanling County, Guizhou, held a rally on 16 February to grandly celebrate the establishment of Guanling Bouyi-Miao Autonomous County.

Guanling County has more than 130,000 people of the Bouyi, Miao and other minority nationalities, constituting 54.5 percent of the county's population. On 27 March 1981, the State Council approved the establishment of Guanling Bouyi-Miao Autonomous County after considering the wishes and requests of the people of all nationalities in the county. Over the past year, along with the further implementation of the party's policy on nationalities and the system of responsibility in production in rural areas, Guanling County has rapidly developed its production. Prosperity is everywhere. Though hit by very serious natural disasters, the county still reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest in agriculture last year. The county's total agricultural output value increased by 9.51 percent over the previous year; its total industrial and sideline output value increased by 30.3 percent.

At the rally, congratulatory cables and letters from the NPC Nationalities Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government were read. Zhang Erju [1728 1422 7467], representative of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Miao Chunting, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Hu Xianzheng (Miao nationality), magistrate of Guanling Bouyi-Miao Autonomous County, spoke at the rally.

SICHUAN DEALS BLOWS AT SPECULATION CASES

HK110459 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Thanks to the coordinated efforts of all departments concerned, and acting in line with the relevant instructions of the State Council, the industrial and commercial administrative departments in various localities of our province have achieved some results in their vigorous struggle against speculation and smuggling and peddling contraband. Compared with 1980, the important cases of speculation turned up in 1981 increased by 140 percent. This has dealt heavy blows at the criminal activities in the economic sphere and maintained socialist economic order.

In view of the bad influence of smuggling and peddling contraband, rampant along the southeast coastal areas of our country, the industrial and commercial administrative departments in various localities of our province have sternly dealt with this kind of case. Last year, some grave cases were discovered involving smuggling, profiteering and illegally selling imported goods, gold and silver, cultural relics and costly herbal medicines, and a large amount of valuable goods was ferreted out. A few government units, cadres, and staff not only turn a blind eye to such practices but even go along with those speculators in society. This phenomenon has become rather grave. In the grave cases dealt with last year, 23 percent were related to bribery or collaboration between inside and outside.

For instance, in Anxian County, manager (Huang Huxiao) of the furniture workshop run by the (Yuquan) commune, made use of the enterprise's capital to buy 29 bicycles and some other things such as electric fans, sewing machines and cameras for profiteering. He even gave sofas and other furniture as gifts to 22 cadres or staff who worked in 12 units of the prefecture, county and commune. One of those who took bribes, was (Yi Angao), head of the commune credit cooperative, who accepted cash and material bribes worth more than 4,000 yuan. Moreover, some of them even took off in advance the label which was still on (Huang) as an element for supervision, some gave him a certificate to prove that he was free from supervision, some gave him money as capital, some furnished him with goods in short supply and roped in buyers for his dirty business, and others even made investments in this business. (Huang) took advantage of the chances, illegally selling steel, timber, cement and tung oil. He made more than 8,000 yuan in profit, exclusive of the expenses for bribery and giving presents. Now this case has been traced out clearly. (Huang) has been dealt with according to economic legislation, he has also been sent to the judicial organs. Investigations are still being carried out by the authorities concerned on those cadres and staff who were involved in the case, for taking bribes.

SICHUAN PROVINCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

Conference Views Work

HK110437 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Speaking at the provincial work conference on financial and economic discipline inspection, He Haoju, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee pointed out that with the common efforts of various areas and departments, our province has achieved great success in financial and economic discipline inspection since it began in the second half of last year. The number of units engaged in the inspection in the whole province has reached 32,000. The government offices at all levels dispatched more than 6,600 cadres to inspect over 12,300 key units. The total amount found in violation of the financial and economic system exceeded 343 million yuan, and more than 100 million yuan of this have been returned to the authorities concerned. This inspection of financial and economic discipline has done something good for improving party work style and curbing unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere, and has provided clues for tracing criminal activities in economic work.

Radio Commentary

HK110451 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Short commentary: "Do Seriously the Work of Verifying and Handling Violations of Financial and Economic Discipline."]

[Text] At present, the focus in the work of inspecting financial and economic discipline in our province is to get a good grasp of verifying and handling the problems which have been revealed. Statistics show that of the total amount of capital found in violation of financial system, only 39 percent has actually been returned to the authorities concerned. This progress is far from the demand of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government. Therefore, the party committees and governments at all levels must, by unifying their ideology and enhancing their understanding, regard tackling the work of verifying and handling the problems violating the financial and economic discipline as a matter of prime importance. They must do it well and produce good results.

Doing well the work of verifying and handling the violations of financial discipline is an important link in making an all-round success of the financial and economic discipline inspection. It is also the need of improving the party work style. Therefore, we should by no means carry out the inspection like a gust of wind and handle the cases in a random way. We should not hoodwink the people and harm the party's prestige. Correctly handling violations of discipline is a component part of the work of perfecting the legal system and enforcing law and discipline. Therefore, we must correctly execute the laws and regulations pertaining to the economy, adhere to the economic and financial system and stick to the basic principles of the socialist legal system. We must deal with cases according to laws and regulations, cases of a grave nature must be dealt with severely, and any violation of law must be inspected.

Doing well the work of verifying and handling violations of financial and economic discipline is also the need of improving the financial situation in our province. It must be seen that at present there are a good many favorable conditions for doing this work well. So long as the party committees and the government at all levels patiently help the cadres overcome their fear of difficulties by carrying out ideological and political education, and if the leading cadres themselves take part in the work of handling these cases and do what they should do, persist in principles, seek truth from facts, and implement the policies in a correct way, then our province will score greater success in the work of handling the violations of financial and economic discipline.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN CENSUS PROPAGANDA -- From 4 to 6 March, the leadership group of the Sichuan provincial census and the propaganda department under the provincial CCP committee held a propaganda work meeting for the census in Chengdu. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the meeting studied and planned the propaganda work for the census of the province. The meeting held that prompt action must be taken to do a good job of the following work: First, propaganda departments under the CCP committees at all levels must have a thorough understanding of the significance of the census. They must enhance their sense of responsibility and spontaneity so as to do a good job of it. Second, propaganda work must be carried out among every family and every individual. Third, all media must be used to effectively propagandize the census. Fourth, the tasks of the counties are very heavy, thus the CCP committees must strengthen their leadership. Liu Haiquan, provincial vice governor and group leader of the provincial census leadership group, attended the meeting and spoke. Also attending the meeting were responsible people from all municipal, prefectural and county propaganda departments and census offices, as well as from other relevant departments. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 82 HK]

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES ROLE OF MIDDLEMEN

HK270138 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[By staff reporter Ge Dewei]

[Text] The relaxation of restrictions on individual enterprises in China has given rise to a phenomenon not seen for years -- the middleman.

Most middlemen working on the streets and outdoor markets of Beijing serve the important and legitimate function of conveying goods to places convenient for their customers, according to city commerce officials. However, there is another type of middleman -- those out to serve themselves at the expense of others. These are the speculators who buy batches of hard-to-get goods and sell them at inflated prices.

In recent interviews, officials of Beijing's General Administration of Industry and Commerce said some of these speculators are jobless youths while others are vagrants from other provinces. Still others hope to buy excess goods in Beijing for profiteering in other cities.

Legitimate middlemen are commonly found in the more than 40 peasant markets around Beijing. They sell everything from sweet potatoes and live poultry to mushrooms and mutton purchased wholesale from truckloads of produce parked at the city's fringes.

Peddlers selling their own produce raised on private plots generally come to market by bike, often riding long distances. But groups of individuals or entire brigades may send large loads by cart, tractor or truck.

These vehicles are not admitted into the urban area, but must halt at the outer ring road around the city waiting for vendors to handle retail sales.

Even with middlemen selling, the prices of goods at free markets are not necessarily higher than those in state-run shops. For instance, wholesalers of garlic shoots at the city outskirts may charge 0.90 yuan a kilogramme, retail vendors 1.10 yuan, while the state list price is 1.36 yuan. Pears may be 0.48 yuan wholesale, 0.66 yuan from retail vendors and 0.90 yuan in state stores.

City officials recognise that these vendors provide an important channel of commerce and fill gaps in the state-run commercial system.

They acknowledge that these entrepreneurs sometimes succumb to the temptation of profit and overcharge. More serious offences however, have to do with speculation in daily necessities and goods in short supply. Some speculators take advantage of overstocks in Beijing, buying here and selling at higher prices in other cities. Last year, for instance, a Beijing textile mill which had produced 600 tons extra of nylon piece goods sold them to outsiders without going through normal commercial channels. These goods would be either resold at a profit or processed into clothing for more profit.

Officials said strengthening legitimate channels of commerce, improving controls over licensing of vendors and co-operating with neighbourhood committees to catch speculators will help counteract speculation.

BEIJING REGULATES CONSTRUCTION ON SUBURBAN LAND

OW011025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to the Beijing Municipal People's Government, indiscriminate use of farmland on Beijing's outskirts has become a serious problem in the past few years. Too much land has been used by some rural commune members for the construction of houses, and good farmland has been used at will by many communes, production brigades and production teams for the construction of collective housing units and factory buildings. Many government offices, factories, mines and enterprises have illegally bought or rented rural land by paying high prices and by resorting to other means such as joint operation and exchange. In addition, they have also illegally occupied land by buying or renting the buildings on it.

Some communes, production brigades and production teams have relied on this method to make money. To resolutely put an end to this evil practice, the Beijing Municipal People's Government issued an emergency circular on 24 February.

The circular made public the following municipal people's government decision: Land occupied for capital construction without obtaining approval according to the procedures formulated by the municipal government is considered illegal land, regardless of the purpose for which it is used. Starting from the day of issuance of this circular, all illegally occupied land on which construction has not begun, or on which construction is under way, or on which construction has been completed but the buildings have not been put to use will be considered frozen, and all construction on this land and utilization of the completed buildings will be suspended. Instructions will be issued later on the handling of this land. Those who continue to illegally occupy land after the promulgation of the State Council's regulations governing the control of land for housing construction in villages and townships will be handled according to the following principles: Both the purchased and rented land and the money and rent involved in the transaction will be confiscated, and both parties will be subject to a cash fine. Those persons who netted a profit by acting as brokers in the selling and renting of land will be made to bear the legal responsibility according to the seriousness of the case. Those who sold, bought, rented or leased land in a disguised manner will be handled in accordance with the above-mentioned principles; in addition, their buildings will be confiscated by the local county or district governments. Land illegally occupied by communes, production brigades and production teams for the construction of collective housing units and enterprise buildings must be restored to its original condition by having all the buildings on it dismantled. These buildings may be confiscated by the local county or district governments. Responsible persons of communes, production brigades and production teams directly involved in the illegal occupation of land must be punished or will be subject to a cash fine. Houses built by commune members on illegal land must be dismantled or confiscated by the collective. As for those cadres who abused their power to illegally occupy land for the construction of houses either for their own or for their children's use they must be punished and their houses confiscated.

The circular stressed that village and township construction should be carried out in a planned manner and under guidance throughout the municipality. Land used for the construction of houses must be strictly controlled. While observing the unified plans of communes, production brigades and production teams, maximum use should be made of the existing housing areas, of empty land and of waste land on hill slopes. Commune members have the right to use the housing areas, private plots and private hills distributed to them, but they are not allowed to lease, sell or transfer them and are not allowed to build houses on their private plots. All land used for the construction of houses must be strictly examined before approval is granted. Land to be used for the construction of houses of commune members, of collective housing units and of enterprise buildings of rural communes, production brigades and production teams must be examined and approved by the departments concerned.

TIANJIN DROUGHT WORSENS; CROP CONDITION NOTED

HK110517 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Urgently Mobilize To Launch a Sustained and Stubborn Struggle Against Drought"]

[Excerpts] The current situation in the rural areas of Tianjin is very good. However, the rural areas are facing a very serious problem, that is, the drought is continuing to develop, following the great drought of last year. There is now no usable surface water, while the water table is falling daily. Most of the land lacks moisture. According to the meteorological departments, precipitation will remain slight in the near future, and there may also be a spring cold wave.

The area sown to wheat is smaller than last year, and the crop has not grown as well as in previous years. If there is little spring rain, this will cause very great difficulties to agricultural production and will seriously threaten the effort to reap bumper harvests in summer and throughout the year.

All districts, counties, communes and brigades must therefore make sufficient estimate of the local drought situation. They must make ideological preparations for a long-term struggle against severe drought. The cadres and masses must be urgently mobilized to launch a sustained and stubborn struggle against the drought. They must spark an upsurge of agricultural production centered on fighting the drought, protecting the vegetable and wheat crops and ensuring spring sowing.

The municipal CCP committee and government have clearly stipulated that agricultural production is the core of rural work. All work must revolve around, serve and support production. All sectors and trades must contribute their efforts to the struggle to fight the drought and reap bumper harvests.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COAL OUTPUT -- Collieries in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, whose output is subject to unified state distribution, produced 1.23 million tons of coal in January, overfulfilling the state-assigned monthly plan by 8 percent. This is an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Ju Ud league in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region in 1981 produced manufactured goods worth 622.65 million yuan, overfulfilling the annual plan by 6.1 percent. This is an increase of 13.4 percent over the 1980 level. The annual light industrial output plan was overfulfilled by 17.89 percent, registering a 33.6 percent increase over 1980. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LIVESTOCK OUTPUT -- Nei Monggol Autonomous Region overfulfilled its 1981 plans for procuring and exporting cattle and sheep and handing over cattle and sheep to the state. According to statistics, the region procured 2.04 million head of meat cattle and sheep, a 25,000 head increase over the 1980 figure. The purchase of cattle and sheep at negotiable prices totaled 412,000 head, 19.6 percent of procurement volume. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL ANIMAL PRODUCTS -- Nei Monggol procured 217.4 million yuan of animal by-products in 1981, overfulfilling the annual plan by 20 percent. The region procured 83.12 million jin of sheep wool, 2,798,500 jin of fine wool and 3,065,900 jin of goat wool, overfulfilling the annual plans by 24, 27.2 and 11.89 percent, respectively. The number of animals in the 1981 animal husbandry year was 40.3 million, a 13.3-percent increase over 1978's 35.5 million. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO REPRINTS BEIFANG WENXUE ARTICLE

HK090946 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Reprint of an article by Wu Yungang [0702 6663 0474] carried in issue No 2, 1982 of BEIFANG WENXUE [NORTH CHINA LITERATURE]: "A Comment on the Inconsistencies of 'Between Men and Demons'"]

[Text] BEIFANG WENXUE [NORTH CHINA LITERATURE] editorial note: Our magazine published in its October supplement Comrade Liu Binyan's reportage "Between Men and Demons." We recently received an article from Comrade Wu Yungang pointing out that "there are serious inconsistencies in the description of many important events, people and incidents in this work." Therefore, certain conclusions are also incorrect. The inconsistencies raised in this article have already been checked by the departments concerned, and are published below: [end editorial note]

The publication of Comrade Liu Binyan's reportage "Between Men and Demons" evoked strong repercussions in Heilongjiang Province and throughout the country. Because this work quite profoundly described the history of the political rise of the corrupt Wang Shouxin during the 10-year disorder and the social conditions that bred the corrupt clique led by her, it has been warmly received and praised. Because there are serious inconsistencies in the description of many important events, people and incidents in this work, it has given rise to certain unhealthy influences.

How, in fact, should reportage be written? This has been a strongly debated problem for quite some time now. However, we are of the opinion that, since reportage is a literary form belonging to the realm of news coverage and is literature that is characterized by the "reporting" of real people and incidents in our lives, its description of people, incidents and events must accord with the concrete realities of life. There is no license to make up events or invent facts at will and even less of a license to use stereotype methods to portray artistic images. If the author of reportage makes up events, invents facts or portrays stereotypes, it would be better for him to write a novel, because this would be better able to rouse the writer's powers of imagination and would be more conducive to the images reflecting life more vividly. The strength of reportage lies in the fact that it describes real people and real facts. Thus, after reading it, we are filled with love for the good and hatred for the bad, so that we can live and struggle better. No fictitious story can assume this function of reportage. By this, we are not saying that reportage cannot make use of artistic description. Since reportage is a form of literature, it must depict people, their thoughts, personalities and state of mind. It should naturally possess literary qualities. It must select, refine and sum up material gathered from life. It must also make use of artistic techniques to rationally portray the mentality of people, suitably depict the environment and vividly describe details so as to heighten the artistic appeal of the work. However, on no account must we, in the pursuit of literary qualities, cause inconsistencies to crop up in regard to the people and events in the "report." We must not attribute something to the wrong person or stealthily substitute one thing for another. The reasons why Comrade Liu Binyan's work of reportage "Between Men and Demons" has given rise to certain unhealthy influences is that it has distorted descriptions of many people and events in life, thus going against the principle of reality in reportage. Our opinions on this matter follow.

First, Comrade Liu Binyan's appraisal of the former county CCP committee in Bin County and his evaluation of the whole situation in Bin County is erroneous. "Between Men and Demons" begins with the following description of the county CCP Committee 10 years after the agrarian reform: "The courtyard wall seemed to be gradually rising and getting thicker and thicker. Whenever people passed by on the road, they would pop their heads in to have a look around inside. They would stand in awe and veneration. There was an aura of mystery about the place. By the early 1960's, as people scurried past the courtyard gate, they could savor the appetizing smell of meat, oil and steamed buns as it wafted out of the county CCP committee's own kitchen.

"Even if they were unhappy, they could always bring a forced smile to their faces: Of course they are leading a good life. They are officials, are they not...?" It goes on to say: "Three county committee secretaries who preceded Tian Fengshan lost their jobs." "The secretaries and standing committee members of the county CCP committee had even more time to lie on the sofa and talk about" women, and so forth. This does not accord with the facts. According to an investigation, all those who successively held office in the county CCP committee for 10 years after the agrarian reform were good. The main responsible people in those county CCP committees are still in different leadership posts in the province, prefecture and county. Although some cadres among the county CCP committee members whom Comrade Tian Fengshan succeeded had committed errors in lifestyle, the situation was not as described in the essay, that is, "three secretaries lost their jobs." Admittedly, there had been some individuals in past county CCP committees in Bin County who had committed mistakes. However, when appraising the county CCP committee members, we cannot negate everything merely because there are one or two people who have some shortcomings or who have committed some mistakes. The county CCP committee is a collective body. We should distinguish a county CCP committee within the party framework from individual leaders who have committed mistakes. Why did he have to mix them up?

Comrade Liu Binyan's evaluation of the whole situation in Bin County after the smashing of the "gang of four" does not accord with reality. The following description appears in "Between Men and Demons": "Wang Shouxin's corruption has been exposed. However, how much have the social conditions that permitted her to subsist and develop changed?" Shortly afterward, Comrade Liu Binyan gave a clear reply in "Answer to Readers' Questions on 'Between Men and Demons'": "The conditions enabling Wang Shouxin to rise had basically not changed." This brought up the question of how to treat problems in the light of the present situation. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Bin County, under the leadership of the central, provincial and county CCP committees, engrossed itself in the criticism of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, did a lot of work in bringing order out of chaos, continuously solved problems concerning the ideological and political line, rectified and strengthened leading groups at all levels, implemented party policies on all aspects and redressed many grievances. Agriculture, on the basis of overcoming effects of the 1976 drought, which was the biggest in history, achieved abundant harvests in 1977 and 1978. Per area unit yield for grain and commune member income reached an all-time high. Steady progress was achieved in 1979. All these facts prove that, since the smashing of the "gang of four," development in Bin County and throughout the country has been rapid and basic changes have taken place in leading groups and the ideological line. That is not to say that all questions have been solved, but at least basic changes have taken place. This is the most important fact. The exposition of Wang Shouxin's corruption is a concrete sign of this basic change. From "Between Men and Demons," we can see how, during the 10 years in which men were confused with demons and right was confused with wrong, Wang Shouxin, by relying on the protection of the factions supported by Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing antirevolutionary clique, grew increasingly smug, rode on the crest of a wave and became imperious and despotic. We can also see how easy it was for her, in the midst of the chaos, to appropriate for herself so much state and public property. However, after the destruction of the "gang of four," factional forces were eliminated at one stroke and Wang Shouxin's criminal acts were exposed. Under the leadership of the CCP committee at a higher level, the Bin County CCP Committee mobilized the masses on a vast scale, came down on the corrupt Wang Shouxin and subjected her to the sanctions of the law. Was this incident by itself not sufficient to show that changes had taken place in the conditions that had given birth to Wang Shouxin? Of course, by saying this, we do not mean that, from now on, there will no more cases like that of Wang Shouxin.

As long as class struggle and feudal and bourgeois ideological influences are present, and as long as there are unsavory trends still present within the party and in society, there will be the possibility of Wang Shouxin of one form or another. But that is another matter. Liu's essay does not distinguish between the damage done by the "gang of four" and the existing system. It categorically draws the conclusion that "the conditions which gave birth to Wang Shouxin had basically not changed." This is in fact untenable.

Second, Comrade Liu Binyan's description of many events is untrue. The following description appears in "Between Men and Demons": "In 1978, Bin County launched the 'two blows movement.'" "The county CCP committee sent out a work team to look into the problems of one of its leading enterprises. Unexpectedly, the work team did not enjoy the support of the party organizations there! From beginning to end, not a single CCP member brought up the problem of Wang Shouxin to the work team." Consequently, although the work team "devoted major efforts," "in the 3 months, it was unable to gather conclusive proof of Wang Shouxin's corruption." Only Liu Changchun "furnished the work team with important and valuable information in this period." Only Comrade Shi Huailiang supported Liu Changchun. In his essay "Answers to Readers' Questions," Comrade Liu Binyan wrote: "No CCP committee at any level or institute of social science has sent people to Bin County to study social and party organizations, thus getting to the root of the trouble through objective practice. For this reason, I decided to write 'Between Men and Demons.'" On reading these few sentences, we get the impression that the only ones capable of actively exposing Wang Shouxin's corruption and getting at the root of the trouble were Liu Changchun, Shi Huailiang and Liu Binyan himself, and that the party organizations at the various levels, as well as the vast numbers of party members, cadres and masses, were all passive. Even those who do not know the first thing about the situation will, on reading the above passage, feel that Comrade Liu Binyan really lacked an historical materialist viewpoint and underrated the role of the party and the masses. It is best to base ourselves on facts.

As we understand it, the exposure of Wang Shouxin was carried out from beginning to end under the leadership of the provincial, prefectural and county CCP committees. In July 1978 the Bin County CCP Committee, in accordance with the plan of the provincial and prefectural CCP committees, decided to launch the "two blows" movement in county organs and enterprises. On the basis of the information revealed by the masses and the information that they ordinarily had on hand, the county CCP committee decided that the fuel company at which Wang Shouxin was employed should be a key unit, and decided to send a work team to help this unit launch a struggle. Just when the work team had assembled for training, Liu Changchun posted a big character poster exposing Wang Shouxin. However, Wang Shouxin was extremely dishonest, and immediately organized some people to write big character posters and launch a counteroffensive. In order to cut Wang Shouxin down to size, the county committee at once demanded that she remove the big character poster, and furthermore that she go all out to mobilize the masses to expose her problems. After 2 days, the work team entered the fuel company and widely launched its investigation work. In the meantime, eight party members from the company successively wrote big character posters to point out the problem of Wang Shouxin. Other party members brought up the problem of Wang either at the meetings or individually and, in all, more than 400 problems of every kind were exposed. After listening to the report of the work team, the county committee felt that this unit was beset with serious problems and that the difficulty of its work was great. They immediately decided on three things: First, in order to further mobilize the masses, they demanded Wang Shouxin's suspension, in order for her to engage in self-examination. Second, the leading groups in the fuel company had to be reorganized. Third, more work team members had to be sent.

At the same time, clear directives were given to the work team. They were not to be afraid of strong protective shields. They were to get to the bottom of the problems and, no matter which departments were involved, the work team was to investigate them. Should a problem crop up, the county CCP committee was to assume responsibility. Because of the strong determination of the county CCP committee, the vast numbers of people in the work team and the fuel company were greatly encouraged. They embarked on a joint campaign and soon made a breakthrough. They penetrated dens of vice and recovered large quantities of stolen money and goods. Subsequently, the county CCP committee convened a county-wide broadcast rally in which 300,000 people participated. They called for the arrest of Wang Shouxin and the mobilization of everyone in the county to expose her.

The provincial and prefectural CCP committees attached great importance to this exposure. The prefectural CCP committee sent a work group to Bin County to help the county CCP committee analyze the facts of the case, study measures and guide people in solving the case. Leading comrades from the provincial CCP committee made personal inquiries and promptly sent out liaison personnel to organize the relevant departments in the province, prefecture and county to embark on a joint campaign, so that work in solving the case could be continuously developed.

After the case had basically been solved, the provincial CCP committee, in February 1979, sent out a standing committee member to lead a combined investigation group comprising cadres from the province, prefecture and county to Bin County to conduct investigations. They wrote the investigative report "The Serious Lesson We Learned From the Wang Shouxin Case." On 15 March 1979 the provincial committee wrote "Report on the Circumstances of the Case of the Wang Shouxin Corruption Racket" to the CCP Central Committee, conscientiously summed up the experiences and lessons and issued the report to the vast number of party members, cadres and masses throughout the province. On the basis of investigations and research, the prefectural CCP committee made the "decision to launch a party rectification campaign throughout the prefecture with the case of the Wang Shouxin corruption racket as a negative example." The county CCP committee made a corresponding decision and carried out rectification in county organs with the case of the Wang Shouxin corruption racket as a negative example and the county CCP committee as the focal point. During this time, quite a few news and literature and art units in the province and prefecture also sent people to Bin County to carry out investigations, and they reported on and reacted to the Wang case and its experiences and lessons from different angles.

Comrade Liu Binyan visited Bin County on 22 June 1979. In the year before his visit, the provincial, prefectural and county CCP committees, the vast numbers of cadres and masses and news and literature and art units had already done much work in connection with this case. But he only dealt briefly with this fact. Comrade Liu Binyan would probably argue: "I already said in the essay that 'the process of solving the case, especially in the later stages, when we mobilized hundreds of people to look for and recover stolen goods, was tense and intricate. Unfortunately, we have more important facts to state, so we cannot satisfy the readers.' So I did not bother to write about it." We are of the opinion that we should stress more fully the important role played by the CCP committees at the various levels and the numbers of cadres and masses in the solving of this case. Even if we choose not to write about that role, we cannot write as though not a single party organization or institute of social science had been to Bin County to carry out investigations and to seek out the root of the trouble. Is this the attitude of a person who seeks truth from facts?

Third, Comrade Liu Binyan has behaved irresponsibly toward the criticism of him by numerous comrades. In order to dig deep into the social foundation that gave birth to the corrupt Wang Shouxin, Comrade Liu Binyan mentioned the names of many cadres in his essay. For example, he criticized the county pharmaceutical company's "Secretary Pan for turning into an unscrupulous upstart after 2 years as secretary, and thus being able to repay the some 1,300 yuan's worth of public funds he originally owed within 2 years."

Further, "he changed the nature of the company owned by the whole people." He criticized the county electricity department director for being an "electricity tyrant" and a "millionaire." He also criticized the county towel factory manager, Yang so-and-so, for arbitrarily "expanding" a building designed for industrial use and "demolishing the water tank" in order to "make it his private residence." He also said that "he had another penchant," for he liked to "indulge in extramarital relationships; however, he always managed to emerge as dry as a duck out of water," and so forth. Indeed, quite a few cadres were implicated in the Wang Shouxin corruption case. Exposing and criticizing by seeking truth from facts, certain model personages can really make people think deeply. Indeed, Comrade Liu Binyan did not criticize such people enough. However, he randomly criticized certain people who were not connected with the Wang case at all. What is more serious is that there are numerous inconsistencies inherent in his criticism of these people. Take, for example, Secretary Pan of the county pharmaceutical company. (His real name is Yu Lianzhong.) He is basically no "upstart." Although he once made use of state money, it was only because his wife was sick and had to go to the hospital. Later, when the county CCP committee mobilized the staff and workers to repay their debts, he took the lead and repaid most of the loans. What is more important, looking at the whole case history and all the work that has been done, Yu is quite a good cadre. Since taking charge of the pharmaceutical company in 1973, he has fulfilled the purchase and marketing plan every year, dispelled the unit's reputation for sustaining losses and turned this unit into one considered an advanced unit in the commercial system and in the county for 4 years in a row. This is a far cry from the "upstart" who "changed the nature of the company owned by the whole people" as described by Comrade Liu Binyan.

Neither was the county electricity department director an "electricity tyrant" or "millionaire." This comrade was not connected with the Wang Shouxin corruption case. Furthermore, he was quite an active worker. The unit and staff and workers under his leadership were also prone to one unhealthy tendency or another. However, these were mainly the ill effects brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10-year disorder. Now that rectification has been carried out, there has been a change in the situation. How can he be randomly accused of being an "electricity tyrant" and a "millionaire"?

As for factory manager Yang of the towel factory (his real name is Yang Liuru), it was not a case of his occupying a public room as a private one. His moving into the publicly-owned house adjoining the pumping well was the result of a decision made at a factory managers' work conference (Yang was deputy factory manager at the time). The reason for this was that when the house adjoining the pumping well was to be built, the residence of a comrade engaged in meteorology had been demolished. It was decided to allow Yang to move into the water pumping house mainly so that he would then be able to provide a room for the household that was evacuated and, at the same time, it would also be convenient for Yang to undertake production tasks with his own work shift. How can this be said to be occupying a public room as a private one? Yang has, in the past, committed errors in lifestyle, but these have been dealt with. Comrade Liu Binyan described them as habitual. This is obviously an exaggeration and lacks any factual basis.

Fourth, Comrade Liu Binyan is also extravagant in praising some people. In "Between Men and Demons" he depicted two "heroes" -- Liu Changchun and Shi Huailiang -- under the subhead of "unimportant persons doing important things." We will disregard the question of what results these two people achieved in their work or whether they are qualified to be regarded as "heroes," but rather restrict our discussion to their role in cracking the case. Obviously, Comrade Liu Binyan has exaggerated their role. In his reportage, Liu said that Liu Changchun "has played an inestimably great role in finally defeating Wang Shouxin" and that it was Liu Changchun who proposed the method of "spreading a big net" to crack the case.

His "strength of resolution and self-confidence make him look exactly like a prefectural party secretary." In cracking Wang Shouxin's case, Comrade Liu Changchun indeed played some role, but his role was by no means "an inestimable one," for the cracking of Wang Shouxin's corruption case was achieved by the joint struggle of the broad ranks of cadres and the broad masses under the leadership of the party. The problems that Liu Changchun put forth were not new to the work team, but something the work team had already known. Besides, the method of spreading a big net and making a thorough investigation was not suggested by him, but by the Bin County CCP Committee. As for his depiction of Comrade Shi Huailiang, that was even less truthful. He changed the date on which Shi wrote the big-character poster "a social science satellite" and said it was written on 15 September 1978 which was before the cracking of Wang's case instead of the true date of 29 February 1979, which was after the cracking of Wang's case. He also changed the date on which Shi sent a big-character poster to the commercial department CCP committee, which occurred in 1977, to some date in 1972, when Wang Shouxin had only just begun her corrupt activities. It was precisely in this way that Comrade Liu Binyan portrayed the "heroes" in his reportage at will.

There are quite a few other instances of inconsistencies, but it is unnecessary for us to go into details here. In short, in our opinion, Comrade Liu Binyan's reportage was written in a manner that ran counter to the principle of truthfulness. As there is still a debate about the problem of truthfulness in reportage at present, the comrades who advocate reasonable imagination in writing reportage may protest that we are overcritical of Comrade Liu Binyan in this respect. It is a question of whether "reasonable imagination" should be allowed in reportage. Even if it is allowed, many instances that Liu Binyan depicted in his reportage cannot be justified, because they are far from "reasonable imagination." They are pure fabrication that turn things upside down. Perhaps some people will say that there are always two kinds of reportage, and one kind does not base its description on real people and facts. Why can Liu's reportage not be put into this category of reportage? In fact, Comrade Liu Binyan's "Between Men and Demons" can never be treated as this kind of reportage because it is actually reportage based on real people and facts. All the people mentioned in it are real people. This is a fact that even Liu does not deny. He only avoided using the true names of some of the people mentioned in his reportage. How can random imagination and fabrication be allowed in such reportage?

In his congratulatory speech at the fourth national conference of literature and art circles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out the vitally important question that literary and art workers should "conscientiously and gravely consider the social effect of their works." The social effect of a work is closely connected with its truthfulness. This is especially true for reportage that is based on real people and facts. In such reportage, truthfulness is the basis and the minimum prerequisite for its having any positive social effect. The serious inconsistencies of things and people depicted in "Between Men and Demons" are the very reason why this reportage has brought about undesirable social effects among the broad readers in Heilongjiang and in Bin County, where people know the truth. Liu's evaluation of all the previous Bin County CCP Committees and his assessment of the all-round situation in Bin County after the smashing of the "gang of four" is so misleading that people will form the false opinion that Bin County seems to be still "in pitch darkness" and is still ruled over by "demons." Some people said after reading "Between Men and Demons" that Bin County is a microcosm of the whole country, and a look at the situation in Bin County is enough to know the situation in the whole country. It is, I am afraid, not hard to tell whether his comment on the reportage is praise or criticism. In his reportage, Liu completely denies the decisive role of the Bin County CCP Committee that was reorganized after the smashing of the "gang of four" in leading the broad masses to crack the Wang Shouxin case.

Moreover, in his description, the Bin County CCP Committee was so passive and negative in cracking the case that the description has not only roused the resentment of the broad ranks of party members and cadres, but is bound to have the effect of lowering the party's prestige among the hundreds and thousands of readers who do not know the truth. In his reportage, he should have restricted his verbal attacks to Wang Shouxin and Wang's accomplices in the corruption case and to major people and events directly involved. But the reportage makes uncalled-for criticism of some comrades who have not been involved in Wang's case. Only 6 of the more than 60 cadres and masses mentioned in his reportage are seen positively, and all the others are treated by the writer as the social basis of Wang's crimes. This treatment can never be justified. Regarding cadres and masses who have some shortcomings or who have committed some mistakes, our party always adopts the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. It always sincerely helps them to overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes by means of persuasion and education. We should not criticize and attack them at will in the press. Even if there is indeed a necessity to criticize them by name, we must adopt a grave and prudent attitude and repeatedly investigate and verify their cases. Sometimes we should even ask the opinions of those who are going to be criticized. In his reportage Liu violated these important policies and principles of the party. Therefore, his reportage is detrimental to uniting the majority of the masses and to mobilizing their initiative. What we should also mention is that since the reportage was published, it has caused difficulties in the work of the Bin County CCP Committee and has placed the committee in a passive position. Some people do not regard Liu's reportage as a literary work, but as an evaluation of the Bin County CCP Committee by the party's press or even as a political conclusion concerning the committee. Therefore, they adopted an attitude of doubt and resistance toward the committee, and for a time made it impossible for the committee to order people about. Those who particularly suffered were the large number of wrongly criticized comrades. The exaggeration of facts became a heavy political load on their minds and caused them mental suffering and even discord in some comrades' families. These comrades successively appealed to the county CCP committee, demanding clarification of the facts and rehabilitation of their reputation. The staff and workers in some units that are wrongly described by the writer in his reportage also felt ashamed. As a result, their work and unity has been hampered. Although the county CCP committee and the organizations at various levels have done a great deal of work, the evil effect of the reportage has not yet been completely eliminated. This is also one of the reasons why we should write this article now, after the lapse of 2 years since the publication of the reportage.

The reason why there are so many serious inconsistencies in Comrade Liu Binyan's reportage "Between Men and Demons," and the reason why this reportage has given rise to so many evil results in society, lies directly in his failure to adopt a sufficiently serious attitude in writing the reportage and his failure to make a thorough investigation of the facts. According to our investigation, Comrade Liu Binyan went to Bin County to make investigations, bringing with him a letter of introduction from the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department to the Bin County CCP Committee. However, when he reached Bin County, he did not rely on the CCP committee there. He conducted his investigations among a few cadres and masses whom he regarded as reliable, behind the backs of the county CCP committee and the broad ranks of cadres. Of course, it was not wrong to investigate among these cadres and masses. But we should not fail to see that these cadres and masses were not in a position to know clearly and comprehensively every facet of the case. Therefore, the materials given by them cannot be 100 percent correct. As revolutionary journalist, the writer should have naturally relied on the party committee there in making a comprehensive and thoroughgoing investigation of such a serious case of corruption. He should have investigated among the leaders and the masses, among all the people who knew something about the case and among those involved in Wang's case.

He should have listened to all opinions, whether positive or negative. Only after he had collected a great many facts would he have been able to find the most typical, truest and most exact material through "comprehensive and repeated comparisons." However, Comrade Liu Binyan failed to do this. He only stayed in Bin County for 12 days to collect material, most of which was biased or based on hearsay. What is more, after he had written the reportage, he failed to verify the facts by checking them among those who participated in investigating Wang's case and among the people concerned. He failed to even ask the opinion of the party organizations at any level before publishing his reportage. This shows his grave lack of serious attitude and prudence.

Comrade Liu Binyan's inconsistency with the facts is not only manifested in the article entitled "Between Men and Demons" but in other articles as well. For example, in his article entitled "Man Is the Purpose and the Center" which was carried in WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY CRITICISM] No 6, 1979, he criticized the Huanan County Transportation Company in our province as a typical example of "slaughtering the proletariat in the name of the proletariat, slaughtering the people in the name of the people and carrying out counterrevolutionary plots in the name of the revolution." This was in total nonconformity with facts. The Huanan County Transportation Company was formerly a unit with serious and longstanding problems and in which losses were incurred. It put an end to this state of affairs in 1973 and since then has been chosen successively as an advanced unit of the county, the prefecture and the province. Of course, it still has shortcomings and even mistakes, but it is not an example of badness at all. Liu had never been to Huanan and had not made any investigations or verifications. Making use of a letter appealing to higher authorities for help, he gave a vivid description of the so-called problems of the Huanan County Transportation Company. Again, in his random notes of gathering material in the three provinces entitled "Who Should Assess Merits and Demerits?", which were published in September 1980, (XIN SHIDAI No 5), Liu said, "for instance, when grain output rose to a certain extent in Bin County in 1977, the masses summed up two reasons: 1. Heaven had given a hand; 2. Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary Wang had been away to study at the party school; while he was away studying, the practice of giving arbitrary and impracticable orders was interrupted and agriculture improved." We may put aside for the time being how assessment should be made. What is important is that this description is not in conformity with facts. Songhuajiang Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary Wang went to study at party school in 1978 whereas he was in charge of the work at the prefecture in 1977. How then can this be explained? In this article, Liu described Secretary Wang as a standing committee member but Wang had never been in this post. He made a mistake even in this fact which would have been extremely simple and easy to verify. From this, it is not difficult to understand why "Between Men and Demons" is so inconsistent with facts.

For the sake of elaborating his views, Comrade Liu Binyan sometimes based them on hearsay and even fabrications to accuse party organizations at will. In his article entitled "On 'Between Men and Demons'" which was written in October, 1979, ("Selected Reportage by Liu Binyan," published by Sichuan People's Publishing House) Liu said, "in less than 1 year, upsurges in opposing and attacking the writer have been set off one after another in Heilongjiang Province. In the recent upsurge, 'Between Men and Demons' was determined to be a poisonous weed and the writer was again classified as a rightist." "The head of Liu Binyan has to be used." "In the next great cultural revolution, he will certainly die even more miserably than Deng Tuo." "A strange phenomenon in politics and literature is that people holding different views commonly are not willing to make known their views and participate in open debate but are more interested in spreading rumors and making secret reports," and so on. It seems that Heilongjiang's party organizations have passed certain official judgment on Comrade Liu Binyan and have convicted him of a certain crime. As far as we know, there has never been such a thing. We have never seen in any party document or heard at any party meeting of Heilongjiang Province what was mentioned above as written by Liu Binyan.

Comrade Liu Binyan was formerly a reporter and is now a journalist and writer. He ought to be well aware that in writing reportage, one must go deep into reality, gather material personally and strive to clarify all the facts. Otherwise, no matter how skillful he may be, he will not be able to write good articles or the "good" articles he has written will not be able to stand the test of history. It is a pity that Comrade Liu Binyan has completely overlooked this. We hope that Comrade Liu Binyan will earnestly sum up his experiences and lessons, and in his future work will pay attention to going deep into reality and strengthening investigation. We hope that he will rapidly and realistically reflect various contradictions in real life, record the bright future that our cause will certainly win, increase the people's faith in various aspects, inspire the masses' fighting will and give due play to the role of the powerful weapon of reportage in realizing the four modernizations.

JILIN STATE-RUN COLLIERIES SUFFER RECESSION

SK101407 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to our sources, in view of the fact that local state-run collieries are suffering from a gross deficit and a reduction in investment and output, the provincial people's government has decided to adopt, beginning this year, new economic policies for local state-run collieries. The first policy is to compensate deficits on the basis of a fixed quota. Beginning in 1982, 2 yuan will be added to the original 6.66 yuan of compensation for producing each ton of coal. Compensation will be calculated according to the amount of raw coal sold.

The second policy is to increase the maintenance allowance for simple reproduction equipment. Beginning in 1982, the equipment maintenance allowance for producing each ton of coal will be increased from 2.5 to 4 yuan.

The third policy is to properly deduct taxes. State-run collieries in some areas which suffer from poor geological conditions, inferior coal quality and high production costs may report to provincial departments concerned to ask for approval to reduce their industrial and commercial taxes if they suffer deficits after being given deficit compensation.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG MUNICIPAL SAVINGS -- Thanks to increased wages, implementation of urban economic policies and broader employment opportunities, the people's savings in Harbin, Heilongjiang, increased by 300.56 million yuan in the past 3 years as against 178.83 million yuan in the 29 years after the founding of the PRC. Three years ago, workers' per capita savings amounted to 187 yuan; now the figure is 420 yuan. Three years ago, residents' per capita savings totaled 100 yuan; now they amount to 240 yuan. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82 SK]

JILIN COMMUNE-RUN INDUSTRY -- The 1981 income of Jilin Province's commune- and brigade-run industry was 880 million yuan, an increase of 10 percent over the 1980 figure. The province ranked fifth in the country in terms of income of commune- and brigade-run industry. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82 SK]

JILIN POWER OUTPUT -- Jilin Province produced 706 million kilowatthours of electricity in February, 5 percent more than the monthly plan called for. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82 SK]

LANZHOU PLA UNITS' ANTIFLOOD WORK COMMENDED

SK090248 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Lanzhou PLA units held a rally on the afternoon of 6 March to award banners to five units distinguished in combating floods and dealing with disasters on behalf of the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army. The rally was presided over by Yu Houde, head of the Political Department of the Lanzhou PLA units. Du Yide, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, read the citation of the Central Military Commission.

Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, addressed the rally. He urged the commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou PLA units to learn from the advanced units in the antiflood struggle; to learn from their revolutionary spirit of cherishing the party, the motherland and the people; their indomitable spirit of fearing neither hardships nor danger; and their courage to shoulder heavy tasks. He urged all commanders and fighters to serve as advanced pacesetters in building spiritual civilization in the all-people decorum and courtesy campaign.

Representatives of the awarded units also addressed the rally. They said they would continue their reputation, and to serve as models and vanguards in the campaign to build a spiritual civilization and to make new contributions to the masses.

NINGXIA GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR ON PIG RAISING

HK060808 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Report: "The Regional People's Government Issues a Circular Demanding That All Localities Strengthen Leadership and Promote the Development of Pig Production"]

[Excerpts] The Ningxia Autonomous Regional People's Government recently issued a "circular on strengthening pig production and procurement work" which demanded that all municipal and county people's governments strengthen leadership over developing pig production, promptly study and solve the new problems that have currently arisen in pig production, and promote pig production in the region as quickly as possible.

The circular points out: In the wake of the implementation of the party's rural economic policies, new changes have taken place in pig production and procurement in Ningxia. There has been a great rise in the number of pigs, and the average weight of the pigs procured has increased. The economic effect is good. However, a number of new problems have also arisen. Although there has been some increase in the number of pigs raised in the mountain areas, there has actually been a large decline in the Chuan (1557) area (including the farms of the agricultural reclamation system). In particular the numbers of boars and sows have fallen in successive years. The number of sows now accounts for only 4.8 percent of the total number of pigs. It is very difficult for the peasants on some communes and brigades to get their sows mated on account of the shortage of breeding boars. On some communes and brigades there is also a shortage of piglets because of the large drop in sows, while the market price for piglets is continually rising. All these things have had a serious effect on the development of pig raising.

The circular stipulates the following points, in order to promote the production and procurement of pigs in the region:

1. The pig procurement quotas must be seriously implemented. These quotas must be set for each farm, commune, team and household before spring sowing.
2. It is necessary to get a good grasp of the production of boars and sows. Communes and brigades must assign households to be responsible for raising boars and sows in accordance with the needs of pig production, and also institute policies to encourage these households.

3. With regard to the question of fodder plots for pigs raised by the collective or the individual peasants, it is necessary to continue implementing the relevant document of the regional CCP committee and people's government in areas that have instituted the system of assigning output quotas or full responsibilities to each household, and sell them a certain amount of fodder grain or else assign them a certain area of fodder plots. In places that have not instituted such a system, it is necessary to continue assigning a certain area of land as fodder plots and private plots, but the area of these "two plots" must not exceed the regulations. Subsidy fodder grain can be provided for units with large numbers of pigs but not enough fodder.

4. We should actively and gradually develop the leftovers from state grain and oil processing into compound feed.

5. It is necessary to seriously improve pig procurement work. The commerce departments are not allowed to halt or limit procurement in the course of pig-procurement work, nor may they depress or hike grades and prices.

XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT VIEWS PLANNING FOR 1982

HK110545 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 14th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi on 10 March. Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided at the meeting in the morning. Regional government Chairman Ismail Amat delivered a report on the draft of the regional social and economic development plan for 1982. The report was in three parts: 1) the economic situation in 1981; 2) the guiding ideology and main tasks in drafting the 1982 plan; 3) the arrangements and measures for the main targets of the 1982 plan.

Ismail Amat said: We must continue to do a good job in readjustment, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading in 1982; strive to improve economic results on the basis of consolidating and stabilizing the fruits of economic work, and make 1982 a new start for great progress in the region's economic construction.

Ismail Amat stressed: In order to accomplish the region's economic and social development plans for 1982 and ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment, the most fundamental measure is to proceed from Xinjiang reality and grasp one core and two keys. He said: First we must vigorously grasp the core, that is, economic results. This is a major issue related to the speed of the region's national economic development and to whether we can rapidly embark on a benignant cycle. The two keys are: strengthening the unity of nationalities, and strengthening political and ideological work. In arranging the plans, we must grasp the building of both spiritual and material civilization. We must strengthen ideological and political work in the economic departments in particular, and teach the masses to take a correct view of relations between the state, the collective and the individual, and establish the concepts of the overall situation and the whole. We must resolutely correct the erroneous trend of some leaders in following the backward ideology of a few people and catering to their improper demands, thus damaging the interests of the state and the collective. We must deal resolute blows at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must first thoroughly investigate those current major economic cases involving responsible cadres, and apply the weapon of the law to defend the socialist system and the modernization drive.

Also present were people's congress standing committee Vice Chairmen Saifulayefu, Wang Zhenwen, Yang Yiqing, Mushayefu, Lu Xuebin, Mayinuer, (Zhao Yisheng), Amantuer, Tuerxin Akabula, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, and Liu Sicong.

WRITER GREETS FRIENDS ON TAIWAN ON WOMEN'S DAY

HK101012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Tan Tiwu [6223 1912 0710]: "A Few Words to Old Friends on 8 March, Women's Day"]

[Text] International Women's Day is again here, and on this very day I am especially excited when I recall the 79 years of my life, including 47 years of life and 20-plus years of work in the old society and 32 years of life and work in the new society.

In September 1949, I attended meetings of the new CPPCC created under the leadership of the CCP. On 1 October CCP leading comrades, representatives of the democratic parties and nonparty personalities and the responsible persons of the mass bodies in various circles celebrated the birth of new China on the rostrum at Tiananmen square. When I heard Chairman Mao declare with supreme heroism that "the central people's government of the PRC is established today," I was full of national pride that washed away all the gloomy feelings that had accumulated in my heart for more than 40 years. Words fail me in describing my excitement and happiness at that moment.

After the new China was founded, I was nominated by Premier Zhou and then appointed an adviser to the government administration council. In 1954, I was elected a deputy to the first NPC. In 1957, I was branded a rightist because of the expansion of the scope of the antirightist movement, but the CCP continued to show great concern for me and it sent me to study in the socialist institute. In 1960 my rightist "label" was removed and in 1962, at the nomination of the CCP Central Committee united front department and the recommendation of Premier Zhou, I was appointed an adviser to the State Council and have retained this post up to the present. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party thoroughly corrected the mistake of wrongly branding me as a rightist and I was thoroughly rehabilitated. After the NCP Commission of Legislative Affairs was set up, I was appointed a member of it. Last year I was recommended to be a member of the CPPCC on the eve of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

During these 32 years, I took part in the discussion and the adoption of the first Constitution of the PRC, in electing state leaders and in the work of formulating, examining and approving various legal systems. Most of the meetings that I have attended were carried out democratically, and in these meetings I could air my views freely. Quite a few of my ideas and suggestions have been accepted in these meetings. Therefore, I have always been happy. Let me give a few examples to compare the new society with the old:

1. In March 1980 at the forum of women sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation, Sister Deng Yingchao showed great appreciation for and warmly praised my suggestion on strengthening the work to promote the peaceful reunification of our motherland. In old China, I was a member of the state legislative body. At that time, I put forth my ideas and suggestions to the government for the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people, but the government authorities not only refused to accept my ideas and suggestions open-mindedly, but angrily rebuked and insulted me. For instance, the Kuomintang authorities once put forth the "civil disorder suppression act" and tried to compel the legislative members to adopt it. I thought that after a decade of civil war and 8 years of the war of resistance against Japan, the Chinese people were extremely tired, and that if there were another civil war, the people would suffer misery and the country would collapse. Therefore, I opposed the act. At that time, the chairman of the legislative body who presided over the meeting angrily stared at me and severely scolded me, saying: "This is the legislative body of the Kuomintang government. Those who want to speak for communists, get out." When that reactionary act came to a vote, I and a few other members refused to raise our hands.

2. During the sessions of the old CPPCC, the CCP only hoped to retain its liberated areas and the political system in those areas and to retain a certain number of troops for self-defense, but the Kuomintang authorities refused to agree to these minimum requirements.

On the other hand, on the eve of last National Day, in his nine-point proposal for Taiwan's return to the motherland and for peaceful reunification, NPC Chairman Ye Jianying included in his proposal the following term: "After the realization of the reunification of the country, Taiwan, as a special administrative region, will enjoy extensive power of autonomy and will be able to retain its army. The central government will not interfere in the local affairs of Taiwan." The terms in the nine-point proposal allow much greater power of autonomy than the CCP had hoped to get from Kuomintang at that time. The CCP has buried the hatchet and taken the initiative to put forth to the Taiwan authorities this very reasonable proposal. I hope the Taiwan authorities will place the interests of the nation first and sincerely conduct talks with the CCP in order to fulfill the great task of the peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date.

3. Concerning my living conditions, though there has been no increase in my salary, my life has been improved. Why? In the past, there were extravagant expenditures, and every month, I could not make both ends meet. Now, I receive a smaller salary than before, but I enjoy free medicine. Last year, I was hospitalized for more than 4 months and the hospital charge amounted to over 2,000 yuan, but this was all paid by the state. Everyday the organization where I work sends a car to take me to the office and back home, to meeting places and to the hospital if I am ill. In winter, the steam heat is supplied by the organization free of charge and the rent is very low. Therefore, I lead a well-to-do life on my monthly salary.

In new China, every woman has a job to do and no one is idle. Prosperity prevails throughout the country and society. Seeing is believing. I hope that my old friends, colleagues and schoolmates in Taiwan will come back to the mainland to see everything with their own eyes. I hope that they will join us in striving to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland and in building our country into a powerful modern state.

TAIWAN INVITED TO EXPLOIT OIL RESOURCES

OW051707 Fujian Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0300 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Before announcing bidding for exploitation of China's offshore oil resources, the Petroleum Department told reporters that petroleum enterprises in Taiwan are invited to form a partnership with counterparts in the motherland to jointly exploit offshore oil resources.

A concerned person from the Petroleum Department said: The call for bidding is aimed at cooperating with foreign petroleum enterprises to develop China's offshore oil resources. Since Taiwan is part of China, its participation in exploitation of offshore oil resources is not a matter of bidding, but one of joining the mainland to engage in joint ventures with foreign countries. Its investment will be included in the total investment made by the Chinese side, and profits will be distributed within the portion shared by China.

The concerned person from the Petroleum Department also said: Petroleum enterprises in Taiwan are invited to join us in exploiting the offshore oil resources and also in exploring and exploiting ground oil resources, and exchanging technology and cooperating in research and teaching.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT TO BE DOUBLED

OW061215 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Sun Yuan-hsuan, president of the Executive Yuan, announced at the fourth meeting of the Executive Yuan's Board of Advisers for Science and Technology on 1 March that in the next 4 years the Chinese Government will double its investment in science and technology, raising it from 0.6 percent of the gross national product to 1.2 percent, to support economic development.

He pointed out that our country's new 4-year economic development plan is already under way and, as economic development is facing a turning point, it badly needs the support of science and technology to stimulate a thorough change of the industrial structure and to advance ourselves into the ranks of the developed countries. He said that this is why we resort to the five foreign advisers' wisdom and experience for concrete suggestions on how to expand the benefits of the new investment in science and technology.

He disclosed that the suggestions made at a similar meeting last year were distributed to various related departments for implementation. He stressed that the government attached great importance to these suggestions and that Li Kuo-ting, minister without portfolio, was charged with checking, coordinating and supervising their implementation. He mentioned the suggestion on preventing and treating type B hepatitis as an example, saying that Dr Ivan L. Bennet's suggestion on this topic made last May was given immediate attention by the medical circles, the people at large and the government, which ordered the departments concerned to act on it immediately. Beginning in November of last year, newborn babies highly susceptible to this disease are inoculated against it with followup evaluation of the results. At the same time, data have been collected regarding carriers while genetic engineering is being employed in the hope of developing low-cost vaccine.

The president of the Executive Yuan said that the conclusions made by the second national meeting on science and technology in early February are being carefully studied as a basis for revision of the scientific and technological development plan. He expressed the earnest hope that the advisers attending this 6-day meeting will make concrete suggestions after exchanging ideas with local Chinese participants and that the Chinese Government and the private sectors will fully implement them to meet the needs of economic development so as to smoothly attain the goal of escalation of our industrial technology.

CHIANG RECUPERATING 'SMOOTHLY' FROM OPERATION

OW101403 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Mar (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo, recuperating smoothly from a recent eye operation, will preside over an important meeting shortly. Reliable sources said that the president is already back at his desk, working and reading government documents.

According to the Veterans General Hospital, the eye operation has been highly successful, but the doctors in charge are advising the president to receive more medical care so as to accelerate full recovery.

POLICY ON STREAMLINING GOVERNMENT BODIES VIEWED

State Council Restructuring

HK110904 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Special feature by Kan Wei [3927 4850]: "General Picture of the State Council's Five Major Ministries and Commissions Is Now Set"]

[Text] Beijing's organizational reform of the State Council is a major event that has drawn people's attention at home and abroad.

The important 7,000-character report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the NPC Standing Committee was rich and solid in content. From the overall plan for organizational reform initially worked out, we can already see the general picture of the future main structure of the State Council.

First, the State Council has explicitly announced that its primary task in the future is to guide economic construction. Its control center will be the Standing Committee of the State Council, which is to comprise the premier, vice premiers (two persons), members of the State Council Standing Committee (several persons) and the Council's secretary general. A body of the State Council responsible for handling routine work and presided over by the premier, it is to make decisions on important work and give guidance within the functions and powers of the State Council. This fully reflects the principle of collective leadership.

Since the primary task in the future is to guide economic construction, as viewed from the overall plan of the reform, we can also see the general features of the five key ministries and commissions under the State Council. Some of them will be reshuffled or expanded from the original organizations and others will be a merger of several departments. The main functions and powers of these ministries and commissions have been basically determined.

1. The State Planning Commission is to be responsible for the socialist planned economy, particularly for studying and formulating long-term strategic plans, including scientific and technological research and development plans.
2. The State Economic Commission, reshuffled or revamped from the original State Planning Commission, is to have expanded functions and powers and greater professional scope. It will be completely responsible for supervising and inspecting the implementation of the state economic plan as well as for the organizational coordination of various departments such as agriculture, industry, capital construction, railway transportation, financial and monetary affairs, and domestic and foreign trade in their economic and technical activities. It will also be responsible for carrying out reforms related to the economic system. (The newly-created Economic System Reform Commission of the State Council is mainly a planning and decisionmaking body.)
3. The Ministry of Urban and Suburban Construction and Environmental Protection will be a new department that will emerge for the first time since the founding of the PRC. It will be responsible for most of the work of the original Capital Construction Commission and for China's urban and suburban construction plan; it will also give guidance on environmental protection work. It now seems that the business of the "Office of the Environmental Protection Leading Group" will be taken over by the new ministry.
4. The Science and Technology Commission will chiefly study and formulate scientific and technological policies and, in coordination with the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, and with the implementation of the state economic plan, set forth major subjects for scientific and technological research as well as organize and coordinate scientific and technological forces to tackle key problems. Formulating national scientific and technological research plans, however, will come within the functions and powers of the State Planning Commission.

5. The national defense scientific and technological commission (its name has not been formally designated) will chiefly be responsible for the unified management of scientific research, experiments and production of the national defense industry. A merger of the Office of the National Defense Industry and the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, it obviously will be the national leading and planning body responsible for the scientific research and production of rockets, missiles and atomic bombs, as well as for all advanced military installations.

As a result of the reshuffle, merger or creation of the above-mentioned five ministries and commissions, the present Capital Construction Commission, Agricultural Commission, Machine-Building Industry Commission, Energy Commission and the Financial and Commercial Group will be abolished.

We can see from this that the reshuffle and creation of the five ministries and commissions responsible for economic construction has been effected with rational division of labor and clear definition of incumbent duties and is aimed at streamlining organizations and improving efficiency. At the same time, it also embodies the principle of organizational reform that "overlapping organizations should be abolished and that institutions engaging in similar business should be merged."

As of yet, the specific personnel of the five major ministries and commissions have not been determined. It is expected that the directorships of some of the commissions will concurrently be held by the members of the State Council Standing Committee. It is believed that the list of appointments will not be made public until the NPC Standing Committee holds its next session.

Local Resistance to Reform

HK110948 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Cadres in Power Put Up Resistance; It Is Difficult To Carry Out Selection on the Basis of Talent"]

[Text] Since the approval of the policy for the streamlining of government bodies, the reduction of redundant personnel and the reform of administrative structure, which was presented to the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress by Zhao Ziyang, efforts have been made to implement the policy. Moves made by the State Council should be seen as the first step. Observers believe that few problems will be encountered in the reorganization of the central government, as agreement has already been reached on what measures will be taken and who will be selected for office. Where attention should be focused in the future is on the reorganization of local government. It is expected that local reorganization, particularly the reform of local government personnel systems, may meet with considerable resistance.

It has been learned that in commenting last month on the opposition to efforts made in Chongqing to reform the city's personnel structure, the Central Committee's Secretariat said: "The failure of efforts by Chongqing's Bureau of Public Services to reform the personnel system reflects a serious problem in economic reform." "We can see from this the difficulties involved in improving the quality of cadres in four important aspects (their age, their revolutionary spirit, their knowledge and their specialized skills). Any such resistance, however, must be crushed."

The Chongqing Bureau of Public Services last year attempted a bold reform of the personnel system by issuing public notices of vacancies to be filled in the taxi company under its control. Practice in this case showed that selection on the basis of merit eliminated bureaucratism, raised the level of work efficiency and increased the enterprise's income. Unfortunately, owing to the resistance of those holding posts and the existence of a protective network, this attempt was abandoned in mid-course.

The Bureau of Public Services used newspapers and television to advertise openings in the taxi company for an assistant manager, an engineer and an accountant. In all, 216 people submitted their names for consideration. Deciding not to pay an undue amount of attention to academic results, exam scores and current position, the party committee of the Bureau of Public Services called the applicants together for an informal discussion. They were then divided into smaller groups and sent to the taxi company to carry out 15 days of on-the-spot investigation. When they had finished this, they outlined in writing their management and administrative recommendations and submitted them to the representatives of the taxi company for review. The party committee of the taxi company finally approved the employment of 11 people, 7 of whom were offered positions in the taxi company. Han Molin was made assistant manager in charge of maintenance; Li Lingen was made assistant manager in charge of finance; and Zeng Fuqing was made assistant manager in charge of supervision. An engineer and two accountants were also hired.

During the 6-month probationary period, they began to straighten out administrative, supervisory and financial work as well as affairs relating to the army. However, they were met at every turn by the resistance and opposition of the secretary of the company's party committee, the managers and their subordinates. Some people even went so far as to brazenly announce: "While you new people are young and knowledgeable and may have specialized skills, we are old, entrenched and decrepit. Since we both have three characteristics of our own, let's just wait and see what happens."

In spite of this, they still managed to bring about a major change in the taxi company's level of production. The revenue for the period from January to July 1981 rose by 144 percent over the same period in the previous year. Real profits increased by 99.71 percent and the rate of cars needing repairs dropped to 8.52 percent. Superiors in the Bureau of Public Services and the Municipal Construction Committee refused, however, to accept the new personnel and sent a new party committee secretary to announce that they must stop work immediately and should move out of the company's office. They were forced to submit their letters of resignation to the Bureau of Public Services.

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